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LADAKHI SONGS.

3 H G F.

EDITED IN CO-OPERATION WITH

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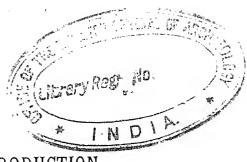
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INTRODUCTION.

When I wrote a paper on Ladakhi popular poetry about a year ago (published in Globus LXXV Nr. 15), my collection consisted of only 25 songs. Those songs had been collected in Leh, Stock and Sheh, that is, in the residences of the ancient Ladakhi kings and were all of the same type. As I had then been unable to discover any specimens of a more natural type of Ladakhi poetry, I concluded that really popular poetry was entirely absent in Ladakh. Meanwhile travels in Lower Ladakh and Purig, which extended my collection to about 150 pieces, have enabled me to discover other branches of Ladakhi poetry, which bear a less artificial character. I intend to publish them in little booklets of about ten songs each. Before issuing the first, I will in short describe the different types of Ladakhi poetry, as far as I have got to know them.

1. The Court song. It has been fully described in the Globus. Its principal characteristics are the following: The language is as near as possible to the book-language, a certain knowledge of Buddhism is displayed, it flatters persons in high position. It has no rhyme, but a certain rule of metre is strictly observed. The predominant metre is, that each line consists of three daetyls: Specimens of the Court song we have in I, II, V and IX. The first line of I is pronounced thus:

tráshis phúnsumthsógspas.

In II it is pronounced

díchi gúngyi tsúgrgyan.

In consequence of the strict observance of this metric rule many of the sentences are incomplete, and the meaning can

only be guessed from the context. It would be wrong to speak of compounds in all cases, when suffixes are missing. An analysis of a few sentences proves this.

- 2. The Dance song. Its language is the dialect of the country, where it is sung, religious ideas hardly ever come in; it tells in naive language the thoughts of people's hearts. It makes use of the rhyme of sentence, generally called parallelism, when occurring in European poetry. Two or more sentences are constructed accordingly, and in the corresponding places different words are inserted. Examples for illustrating this rhyme can be found in III, IV, VI, VII, VIII and X. These are two examples taken from IV.
 - 6. náchung gyávai yógkhorla rdzés,
 - 7. Khyógthong gyávai skyédkhorla rdés,
 - 15. gúnla rdzéspai gúndzes shig ín,
 - 16. yángla rdzéspai yángdzes shig ín.

In many cases the Ladakhi Dance song reminds us of Hebrew poetry; but as the principles of poetry in both countries are not the same, occasional conformities are more a matter of chance. Whilst the Ladakhi rhyme is, as many examples prove, a rhyme of sentence, the Hebrew form of poetry might be called a rhyme of thought.

The Dance song generally also has a metre, which is not of so strict a uniformity as that of the Court song. In it only the accentuated syllables are counted. The number of the unaccentuated syllables between them varies from one to three. As regards the accentuated syllables, the number 4 is predominant, but not of exclusive occurrence. Though IV is a Dance song in particular, all the other songs, mentioned above, (with the exception of III) may be sung at a dance. To show the exactness of the metric rule, examples may be given from the other songs also.

- III. 1. sámgul nang námgnl cóin léi,
 - 2. jópa gár shégssed léi.

Not observed in all verses, for instance not in 11, 12, 21.

VI. 1. 2. thósai nang thónpo gun, námstod gun thólonpoi.

VII. Khyérri yádo ngás mi shés, yádo Thséringskyid ngás mi shés, mígsma gákhai náro még, dágsa ína sólongséd.

X. yúzhung dágse, máne sgángla bíngba.

Because the number of the unaccentuated syllables is not limited, suffixes are hardly ever left out, and the sentences are complete.

Of the same form as the Dance song is the song of the fairy tale. In fairy tales direct speech is generally given in the form of a song.

- 3. The Wedding song. It is a kind of a catechism of the pre-buddhist religion of Ladakh. One verse contains many mythological questions, the next answers all of them. Its language is a more ancient form of the dialect, not the classical language. As it would not be good to separate single songs from the context, the Wedding songs will be published in a special booklet.
- 4. The Drinking song (chang glu). It is of the same type as the Wedding song and of a very different character from what we should call a Drinking song. It may also be called a catechism of the pre-buddhist religion. At weddings it is the continuation of the Wedding song, but may be sung at many other feasts too.

Looking again at the first booklet of Ladakhi songs, we notice, that in IX the first letters of every line are arranged according to the order of the alphabet. In another song the first letters of the verses show the alphabet in inverted order. This form of poetry might have led to arranging the initials of the lines so as to represent a name, but I have not yet discovered such a song.

As regards the age of the popular poetry of Ladakh, I should not have entered into the question, but for Hanlon's

having raised it in his paper (Transactions of the 9th International Congress of Orientalists, II., London, 1893). According to Hanlon the whole of the Ladakhi poetry is of modern origin, the oldest of the songs being about 100-200 years old. He comes to this conclusion, because several persons, mentioned in the songs, have actually lived 100-200 years ago. of all, I think it necessary to state, that this method of fixing the age of a Ladakhi song, is not at all reliable. as the words of the national anthem 'God save the Queen' were originally "God save the King," the names, which Hanlor found in the Ladakhi songs, need not be those, which the poet had put in first. In some of them the names of the kings and ministers have been altered continually, until at present we find in them the present ex-king and ex-minister of Ladakh. If at the present time the power of the ex-king is praised in a song, it sounds like irony. As the Ladakhis are still very loyal to their old royal family, they would never think of composing ironical songs regarding it. Such songs can only be explained as having been handed down from ancient times and having been adapted to the present members of the once famous family.

But there are certain ideas occurring in some of the songs, which suggest a very high antiquity. That the wedding and drinking songs treat of the probably pre-buddhist religion of Ladakh, has already been mentioned. Another pre-buddhist idea we find in VI. The poet, who wrote VI, cannot have had an idea of the buddhist doctrine of re-birth. In fact the man, who taught me the poem, told me plainly, that now-a-days thoughts like those would not be spoken out. In another song, which treats of the seasons, only three seasons (autumn, summer and winter) are mentioned. Probably ancient Tibet, as many other countries, only knew of three seasons. I hope that later on in other booklets more proof of a very great antiquity of Ladakhi popular songs can be shown.

The orthography of the Ladakhi and Purig dialects has always kept as near to that of the book-language as possible.

As to the verb, the idea of the Ladakhis is, that its stem agrees fully with the perfect stem of the classical language, though in reality there are many exceptions. For this reason all the silent prefixed letters, which the classical perfect stem shows, are written with the Ladakhi verb, even when used for the present and future tenses. I thought I had better succumb to this general custom, and thus the orthography of these booklets is in accordance with the orthography of modern Ladakhi letterwriting.

I. THE KING'S GARDEN, LEH.

- 1. नगा-विशासुन सुमार्क्रनायाना।
- 2. नरे. ह्यून गार नर्जेले होने क्या
- अ.चब्रिस्सः हुन्दः दुन्तुनः चुद्।
- 4. হ্রমে রাখ্য ৡ.য়৾ৼৢয়য়য়য়
- 5. माट मारामारा क्या सामारी में द्रारा करा।
- कृ. ब्रि. मिर्मिश्चर स्त्रित्ति ।
- 7. दें सर्वर नुमाय मये हुन से
- 8. मात्रम् विद्याप्य स्तुद्धा
- 9. वट व शेट मोदे सिदे सेट।
- 10. मा१९ मिन वर्ष स्ति मार्ट वर्ष ।
- 11. केंब्र मुलकें द्रयमधुक्र बुक्
- 12. विनरा सर् निम्मा निम्नु निर्देश विमा
- 13. ब्रेंब.चैट.ब्रून.चार्च.ब्रेट.ब्रा
- 14. ८८४ क्या अ.स.स.स.स.स.
- 15. दिना ब सुना न्यू र दिहें अ रों रा
- 16. नगुः वैश्र क्वेर सदे सुं रगुरश

यक्षेत्रक्षित् मुक्षायदे निष्या । यक्षेत्रक्षित् मुक्षायदे निष्या

² Karbzo means "risen by itself" see dictionary karlangba, skyedthsal
principal garden, see also skyedsgo.
4 Thsangs sras, holy sons, name of the gods (lhas).

⁵ Ltongs, a high point (here zenith).

¹⁰ Gnyakhri, Ladakhi for famous.

¹⁸ B. ljonshing, the tree of paradise, any beautiful tree.

I. THE KING'S GARDEN, LEH.

- 1. Through perfect good fortune
- 2. The happiness containing garden karbzo
- 3. Not being built, was completed by itself.
- 4. It is the house of the gods and the sun.
- 5. Having in the zenith of the clear sky
- 6. Sun and moon like umbrellas, so it arose.
- 7. It is a wonderfully pleasing sight.
- 8. It is like a fine room with pairs of pillars.
- 9. Within on the lion's throne
- 10. Sits a famous and strong family.
- 11. That is Chosrgyal Thredpal with mother and son.
- 12. May their lotus-like feet stand 100 kalpas!
- 13. On this magnificent high nut tree
- 14. Boys and girls sing melodious songs like birds.
- 15. Underneath the youths gather
- 16. And sing a song of happiness and welfare.

This song of praise was written by the Leh minister dNgosgrub bstanadzin in the fine castle within the karbzo garden.

¹¹ The King's name means 'religious king, glory of the time.'
12 Kalpa, a fabulous period of time, at least 100,000 years. Skr.

¹⁸ The royal family is compared with this high walnut tree, under whose shelter happiness dwells, walnut trees do not grow in Leh. 9 the lion's throne points to the King's castle, which was built in the middle of the garden.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF STOCK.

- ८रे सु गुरामी महमा मुरा
- ड्रेन उन्हें नहें न म
- ब्यान्यवाद्याहारम्
- मर्केट्स. सर् द्राया अंब प्रंची ता
- र्वाट हुव शांचर वश्चर वेट।
- इत्हम्द्रम्युक्तुवारी
- श्रीन्तरकें न्ययद्यां कुया
- ८६म म्रीट खब शेय श्रेंब शे
- क्रूश्रस्थित्रात्राच्यु
- स्र श्रूषाक र्नित्र र निवास
- नश्रमात्रियाद्याः मी.मीयाचा 11.
- श्चीरमादि रे न न सार मुद्र मुद्र 12.
- मासूर महायामा नेर पर्से महे।
- ३.म्ब्र.च्या.क्य.ध्यापव.त्।
- झुसुस-५वतःसर्हेश-५वटःस्र्
- ंबसःसमित्रेःग्।सिरःतयरःविद।
- लिमाश्चानिश्चानम् । खूर् सिश्चराश्चित्।

¹ Gitsug rgyan, amulet, worn on the head.

Namgun = namsang, always.

⁴ Abrugpa, name of one of the principal red sects.

^{1.} 16 K - A .

II. THE ARISTOCRACY OF STOCK.

- 1. The great protector (amulet) in this and in future life,
- 2. The lama, who is kind from the root,
- 3. He is of everlasting unchangeable mercy.
- 4. There is no equal to dPaldan, the red monk.
- 5. [Just as] out of the blue sky there rises
- 6. The warm and mild king (sun) with his seven horses,
- 7. So 'Mi dBang thsedpal rnamrgayal' (the king)
- 8. Is the lamp, which illuminates "adzambugling."
- 9. Reigning religiously and turning the wheel wisely
- 10. Is the god's son 'Thsedbang rabbrtan' (the king's brother),
- 11. The king of thoughful power.
- 12. [In him] the hope of nine re-births is fulfilled.
- 13. Issuing cool beams like camphor
- 14. Is the bright full moon, so is the abbot.
- 15. The godly queen "dPal mdzes dbangmo"
- 16. Flourishes like a heavenly lotus.
- 17. She is the upholder of the 80 kinds of the two-fold custom.

dPalldan means having glory.

⁶ The Indian Haritas.

⁷ The king's name means 'Lord of men, glorious time, king of all.'

⁸ Adzambugling one of the Buddhist continents, about Asia.

⁹ Turning the wheel of religion, Buddhist term for studying religion.

¹⁰ The name means 'power of time, excellent firmness.'

¹⁹ So people seem to understand this line; according to Jaeschke's dictionary the proper translation would be: the hope of many creatures is fulfilled.

15 The name means 'beautiful glory.'

¹⁷ Refers to the etiquette.

- 18. अद्दात्पद्यायक्यन्ति क्रिंदास्य
- 19. र्गृष्ट्रह्में अर्दे र्नष्ट्रेन् मुन
- 20. यानुमार्सप्रियागु सर्देश मुन्।
- 21. में इ.स.चन्मा संदे नगदासूद
- 22. रिप्यसम्दिन प्रवितास्मान सुर।
- 23. क्षमा नश्रम लय न्दे दे दे दे नगर ।
- 24. दर्भे द्वरम्मन्य द्वयम्
- 25. क्षुन्समान्द्रिंगः विस्थानिद्रसामि ।
- 26. ८के बेर झदे चें न्
- 27. र्नेना'सामर'चगा' वैश'माभट'कनाश ।
- 28. É NÁT BY T MAT GE
- 29. মী'ব্বদ্দেব'ড়্যম'র্র্র্র্বর'বর্জা
- 30. বশ্লমাবন্তুমান্বমান্মান্দ্রমানীশ।
- 31. कवार्श्वेदार्भे प्रिन्यामु शास्त्रिम्।
- 32. सुन्द्रिम्बर्निम्न्स्यम्म्

21 Bkalung, respectful for lungbstan, prophecy.

¹⁹ Dgungblon, respectful for bkablon, minister.

²⁴ Nangso, he who takes care of the inside (of a house) the steward.

³⁵ Adzompos = adzompas, having gathered.
37 Tog, ancient name of the village of Stock, means 'the top,' chags is originally a verb 'to produce,' here it must be taken as a substantive 'the producer,' 'the source.'

²⁸ Lhundu, by itself.

⁸¹ Chabsrid, respectful for srid, government; lo adab, comp. cop. of loma and adab, means 'all leaves.'

- 18. The wise protector of the welfare of all subjects
- 19. Is the prime minister "Thredbang dongrub."
- 20. He is the joy of all Ladakh.
- 21. The prophecies of this high master,
- 22. Whatever he thinks, is fulfilled according to its meaning.
- 23. The white light of advice of superior thought
- 24. Is the castleward "dBang grags dpal rgyas.
- 25. The multitude of the god's having gathered built
- 26. The castle of the never dying gods,
- 27. The castle of Stock, the source of blessing and welfare.
- 28. It was completed in a wonderful way without man's work.
- 29. King Mi dbang and father, mother and child,
- 30. May your lotus-like feet stand 100 Kalpas!
- 31. May your reign grow like leaves (in spring).
- 32. That is 'Phunthsog dbang phyug's ' prayer.

¹⁹ The name means 'power of time, fulfiller of the aim."

²⁴ The name means 'strong power, spreading glory.'

²⁹ Only the first part of the name is given, for full name see 7.
32 The poet's name means, 'the perfect one, rich of power.'

III. THE GAME OF POLO.

- 1. शत्मायादाः वद्यातमायाः रेज्योदायो।
- 2. हिंदामार विमुख खेर हो ।
- ধ্রমেব্লীমেমি-বিবাদরম।
- 4. हिंदा दें तिंता नुनाक केर ले।
- 5. डेमान्यम् रिपमार्यस्य
- 6. मन्यार्थियः विष्रास्त्री
- 7. मीनमीननेमीन संभा
- 8. हिंदाकाना स्मार्कना केना कामाये**र** हो।
- 9. वुरःवुरःरेःवुरःराःवा
- 10. हिंदासन्भगारमास्ट्रासे
- 11. द्वाद स्वाव हैं डिवा हैं स्थादश्र हमा मीव दर्विट हेर्ने।
- 12. की न्माय आयत के जिमा दा है ये का के र कुमा मीत प्राप्ति हों र दे में
- 13. अर रे कैवश के वर्षि रेंग भी
- 14. हिं प्यान्य प्रशासि केव देवा।
- 15. अर रे कैपश केन दें वा वा ने र नगर रे मेंना वा

l Nang, governs the accusative in Purig, and is used as a suffix of the Locative and instrumental.

² Shagssed, present tense of gshegspa.

³ Shagaran, Purig for polo ground. 6 Khanpa, the Persian Arabic Khan.

⁸ Graphog, at the beginning of a new game one of the players throws the ball in the air in full gallop and hits it with the stick.

¹⁰ Hal, halka, goal, srangnged, present tense of srongba, pass straight

¹³ Yarri, contraction of yarrangngi, Purig for nyerangngi, your.

¹⁵ Olla = olba, black.

III. THE GAME OF POLO.

- 1. With an earthquake we shall shake the sky!
- 2. Where goes our Master?
- 3. To the Polo ground in the middle of the village.
- 4. There goes our Master for playing Polo.
- 5. To the Polo ground of the village Cigtan
- 6. There goes our Khan for playing Polo.
- 7. In the uppermost part (of the Polo ground)
- 8. Our Master hits the ball in the air.
- 9. In the downmost part (of the Polo ground)
- 10. Our Master hits it straight through the goal.
- 11. There our Master brings [the ball] to please his friends.
- 12. There the Master brings [the ball] to grieve the enemies.
- 13. There on your high horse
- 14. You are like a flower in bloom.
- 15. There on your high black horse with white hind feet

15 Horses are of different value according to their colour, those described in 15 are about the most valuable.

- 16. অম:মেমের্ডিমামের্নিকনার।
- 17. ष्टरमुन्दायम् रिप्तामी।
- 18. भर रह क्रेंब्र यदि य से भेंद से |
- 19. दर्नेन दर्ने स्त्र महत्र महत्र स्त्र स
- 20. शेरे विसे पत्र पत्र देश
- 21. नग्नर ह्विंग रदेश मन्त्र त्य त्यें र हेंद्र हें ह्वें न दीना ते ।।

IV. THE GOLDSMITH.

A DANCE SONG.

- lst party. 1. मार्शरासमारास्यामशास्य प्राप्त विकास विकास
 - 2. मार्शर वदः र मान कंदः हेमा सिंद से।
 - मार्शर में मुल में दिन किंग के रिमा अंदर की ।
 - 4. र.स्व.८र.स.स.स.म.सुर।
- 2nd party. 5. স্বদেশে মান্ত্রু দাহীলা নি ঠে এ
 - 6. ब्रह्म:वर्मु:वर्ष:अन्ति।वर्षः त्यावह्रश
 - 7. विनिर्विर्मात्रम् निर्मिर्मानिर त्यानहेश।

¹⁷ Asta, a certain part of the village (Purig).

¹⁸ Skompa in Purig has the meaning of protect.

¹⁹ Adinadi = adiadi = thus.

²⁰ Khamo = fame.

²¹ Lob stong = 1000 years, in Purig stong seems to have a silent prefixed b.

³ Nang, within the gold there is brass, they are mixed.

⁸ Rig = cig, indefinite article.
b Re, assumes here as sometimes in Purig the meaning of the indefinite article.

- 16. You are like a bunch of flowers.
- 17. Of the upper and lower part of the village
- 18. You are the protecting shield.
- 19. Thus before your excellent presence
- 20. There is a good rumour.
- A lifetime of 1000 years may ripen for Raim Khan the minister.

IV. THE GOLDSMITH.

A DANCE SONG.

- 1st party. 1. In the melting pot of the clever goldsmith
 - 2. There is gold and brass together.
 - 3. The gold is the life-wealth of the king.
 - 4. The bad brass throw on the plain!
- 2nd party. 5. Do not throw it on the plain, it would be a great sin.
 - 6. Fasten it to the yogkhor of hundred girls.
 - 7. Fasten it to the girdle of hundred [poor] youths.

⁶ Yogkhor=lower wrappings, name of the sheep skin, which is worn over the shoulders, formerly it may have been wrapped round the waist.

- lst party. 8. नृहुत्य समार सामसः यदे त्त्वासः खेर यदे त्रा
 - 9. ५५० वर रें १ कंटर हेमा व्यं र से।
 - 10. रहुक्य यें मुक्य येंदि दिन केंद्र देन केंद्र वे ।
 - 11. ぞうたずれるたれ。過ず |
- 2nd party. 12. স্বেম সমুক্রী নাই কীমী।
 - 13. ब्रुट्यम् यदे विम्यित्राय
 - 14. मिृनि विंदः नर्तुः नदेः श्चेदः विंदः वाः नहेश ।
 - 15. गुन्यः यहेशः यते गुन्हेशः विषाः भेना
 - 16. अट्यानहेश्यदेख्यहेशः वैनाभेग

V. THE ALCHI MONASTERY.

- 1. पर्भेरुप्युर्स्स्रार्ख्यार्ख्या
- 2. यक्तं चिति हेन त्रक्तेय त्रमीमा र्शित।
- सः सद्भित्रमाशः गुः झेंद्रायस ।
- 4. यवद्यिते हेन त्र्रीय त्रीमा र्रोद
- 5. असंकिट से तिन्त्रसं कुं असे होट।
 - 6. युनास गुःमु अर्के योगस नुदा
 - ा. प्रमुताप्रवसाम्बर्केतिनमिर्दा
 - ৪. অবুশ্ৰমাৰ্সমেশীুমার্কুমার্শুম।
- १. गाम्पुटः शेटमो महिंदः वसूवसा

- 1st party. 8. In the melting pot of the clever silversmith
 - 9. There is silver and lead together.
 - 10. Silver is the life-wealth of the king.
 - 11. The bad lead throw on the plain.
- 2nd party. 12. Do not throw it on the plain! It would be a great sin!
 - 13. Fasten it to the yogkhor of 100 [poor] girls!
 - 14. Fasten it to the girdle of 100 [poor] youths!
 - 15. It is a general ornament to be used by many,
 - It is a most general ornament to be used by many more.

V. THE ALCHI MONASTERY.

- 1. Through the most perfectly happy circumstances
- 2. The good auspices were fulfilled.
- 3. Through the prayers of the souls of the Lamas
- 4. The good auspices were fulfilled.
- 5. Green leaves came out of the dry wood.
- 6. Something good has happened on the ocean of souls.
- 7. The carefully built monastery is completed.
- 8. All Ladakhis may make the meritorious circumambulation.
- 9. With the chisel lion-like pillars were formed.

- रेकेंबरित्रहेंब्याना 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 14.
- र्त्या तथा या प्राप्ता मानव स्रोते । 15.
- 16.
- 17.
- 18.
- 19.
- 20,
- 21.
- 22.
- 23.
- 24.
- ३.श.चर.वश.स्वश.श्रूट 25.
- 26.
- इट-रम्बर-क्र-नहन्द्मरामानेश।

¹⁰ Patra, originally 'begging bowl' Skr. is used for any religious receptacle,

here book cases. or is it mattra?

11 Rdorje chenmo, seems to be phyagrdor, one of the Ladakhi popular Buddhisattvas.

²¹ Skyilbkrung, a religious posture.

^{\$2} Shagthub, the powerful shagkya, comp. determ.

- 10. [Also] pictures and rich bookshelves.
- 11. The promise-keeping protector of religion
- 12. Is the famous great thunderbolt.
- 13. Oh, famous great thunderbolt,
- 14. Protect the teaching (religion) in the country!
- 15. Through a careful teaching in all directions
- 16. Protect the country!
- 17. From the wood of the holy fig tree ornaments were made.
- 18. The book cases more carefully than any other.
- 19. There on the right side sits the golden (rich) minister.
- 20. On the left sits mother lHa mdzes
- 21. On the plain ground with pious finger attitude.
- 22. The sun of the teaching of Buddha
- 23. Dwells better than in any other country,
- 24. On the place of the thunderbolt's throne.
- 25. From the east came
- 26. The disciple of the Lamas, the two-fold way
- 27. Arrived from the middle of dBusgtsang,
- 28. The doctor Thsebrtan [with the] two-fold way.

²⁰ His wife,

¹⁹ The man who chiefly built the monastery.

- 29. क्राश्व.चाक्रेश.शर्घर.द्वीव.चर्चीचश.वींट।
- ३०. इसस् इट म्रोशेर ल प्रश्नुवस् पुट्
- धा. केँस⁻क्रेन्'न्न्'यत्'प्रप्रका
- ३२. नगार रचीं र पहेब रचीं र ख्रेयश प्रीट ।
- 88. _[ब्रु'न्युदसः क्रेन्युक्षः सः हेन्न्य।
- 34. नगान न्युर रेस मार्क्षितस गुर ।
- ३५. ष्यञ्चै: ५५: स्व: सु५: से५।
- 36. र्त्ति श्रीस्रस केंस्र त्य सुप्तस्र सहित्।

VI. PLEASURE OF YOUTH.

- 1. মার্থা শব্ বিদ্যমার্থি মার্থি বিশ্ব
- 2. नानमार्चेन गाना सर्वे विन यो
- मुन्तियास्त्रेयने स्थित्सायाः रेनास्त्रेयात्त्वा।
- रविराज्ञमाश्रुमामश्रुमार्श्वेष्णसाम्बद्धाराम्यसा
- 5. र्वुरः ज्ञुः माशुक्षाः सेवावे ने सेवार्ने माञ्चाः सेर्।
- क्षेळॅं मुडेमा डेमा केव वे चें कें दाखा का या केट वो ।
- 7. क्षेर्कें मार्डमार्डमार्चे रेस्क्षुन् अत्र माराक्षुन् स्त्री।
- भ्र.कू.चेड्च.ड्चा.त्.त्.क्चालटशक्टट.चेट.चेलटश.चेचा।

After kun a silent nang, corresponding to the first line must be supposed.

³ Menne, lower Ladakhi for mannas, besides; ldingspa means originally to soar, min adug: the silent a of adug is sounded as a nasal, as is often the case.

⁷ Skyid must here be taken for a verb as corresponding to yangs.

- 29. [Through] the two-fold way the salvation was fulfilled.
- 30. It was fulfilled to the golden Dhyani Buddha.
- 31. Out of (through) the great faith into religion itself
- 32. The holy scriptures and the commentaries have arrived.
- 33. With songs
- 34. The two unending ways of the scriptures are fulfilled.
- 35. Oh, thou believing Alci, unceasingly
- 36. Fulfill with heart and soul the religious teachings.
- 88 Because singing of religious songs is also considered to be meritorious.

VI. PLEASURE OF YOUTH.

- 1. The high ones (live) in high places.
- 2. Into all the heights of the sky
- 3. Besides the king of birds none flies.
- 4. During the three summer months, whatever can bloom, blooms.
- 5. Besides the three summer months, oh, there are no flowers.]
- 6. Besides this one life-time I shall not belong to my mother.
- 7. In this one life-time, whatever can be happy, is happy.
- 8. Enjoy this one life-time as ever you can enjoy it.

The song is remarkable for expressing the non-buddhistic idea of a single life-time.

VII. THE BEAUTIFUL THSERINGSKYID.

First girl. 1. Γ ই পের্ট্র মর্ম্বর্টরে মন্ম| পর্ট্রে মন্মর্ট্রে মন্ম্র্র্ট্রে মন্ম্র্র্ট্রে মন্ম্র্

Second girl.

[ब्रिंग्स्यार्न्ट्रिंग्स्यास्त्रीः विस्रा व्यार्ट्रिंग्स्यास्त्रीत्राः चल्दस्यसम्बर्धिम्। ह्रिंग्स्यास्त्रीत्राः चल्दस्यसम्बर्धिम्। दमास्याद्वित्स्यास्त्रीत्

First girl. 2. ८:२ ८:५ अ:५ अ:५६ अ:४१ । अ:५१ कें २८ क्विन अ:४१

second girl.

(ম'র্ন্'র্ন্ম'র্ন্ন'র্ম'র্ন্ন'র্ম'র্ন্না

(ম'র্ন্'র্ন্ন'র্ম'র্ন্না

র্ম'র্মি'বাড়্য'রন্ম'র্ন্না

র্বা'ঝ'ন্

র্না'ঝ'ন্

র্না'ঝ'ন

র

¹ Ngari and khyeri are Lower Ladakhi abbreviations of ngarangngi and . khyedrangngi; sgobongs=sgobo, body; meg=maig=mazhig; solonyssed=songs sed=songste yod, has gone, lo is inserted only for creating one more syllable.

VII. THE BEAUTIFUL THSERINGSKYID.

First girl. 1. Have you not seen my companion?

Have you not seen my companion Theeringskyid?

Second girl. Your companion I do not know,

Your companion Theoringskyid I do not know.

A girl, whose body was built as of gold

Was passing by here just now.

First girl. 2. Have you not seen my companion?

Have you not seen my companion Theoringskyid?

Second girl. Your companion I do not know,

Theringskyid I do not know.

A girl with a mass of matted hair (full of) turquoises

Was passing by here just now.

First girl. 3. Have you not seen my companion?

Have you not seen my companion Theoringskyid?

Second girl. Your companion I do not know,

Theoringskyid I do not know.

A girl, glorious like the moon on the 15th

Was passing by here just now.

The whole is not to be taken seriously, the girls are teasing each other.

8 On the fifteenth of the Tibetan month there ought to be full moon.

First girl. 4. দেই অর্ট্র্রিকারামূ। অর্ট্রেকিন্ট্রিকারার্ট্রেকারা।

First girl. 6. ८.२.५२५२४५८४४४५८४४५८४५। प्यान्तिः नेटाक्षुन्यसर्वेदस्यम्।

Second girl.

[ট্রাইমের্ইনেরারী-এর|

অব্রিটেইনান্ত্রীব্যারারাবা|

রূপ্যার্থিরেরারীনা

বৃদ্যার্থিরেরার্থিরারারার্থিরার্থিরার্থেরার্থেরার্থেরার্থেরার্থেরার্থেরার্থেরার্থেরার্থেরার্থেরার্থেরার্থেরার্থেরার্থেরার্থেরার্র

Migsma = sminma, eye-brow.

 ⁵ Har is either pearls of a rosary or as in Lower Ladakhi=white as if never used.
 6 Rdorje drillu, a bell dedicated to the Boddhisattva phyagrdor.

First girl. 4. Have you not seen my companion?

Have you not seen my companion Theoringskyid?

Second girl. Your companion I do not know,

Theoringskyid I do not know.

A girl with eyebrows like the O of the (Tibetan) alphabet

Was passing by here just now.

First girl. 5. Have you not seen my companion?

Have you not seen my companion Theoringskyid?

Second girl. Your companion I do not know,

Theoringskyid I do not know.

A girl with teeth like curdled milk and pearls

Was passing by here just now.

First girl. 6. Have you not seen my companion?

Have you not seen my companion Theoringskyid?

Second girl. Your companion I do not know,

Theoringskyid I do not know.

A girl with a waist like a monastery bell

Was passing by here just now.

Another 8. ট্রিল্রেশেস্পিনিন। person. ৪. ট্রিল্রেশেস্পিনিসা

VIII. SECRET LOVE.

<u>दमा सन्दर्भ संस्थितसम्बद्धाः ।</u>

- 2. में रिस सुराय से व देना प्यस से द्रा
- 3. भूषर्भेश
- 4. শৃত্তশৃষ্ণ ভব অধ্য শ্বি শু অ দু শ
- 5. क्रिक्ट्रिमा झूझ क्रिमा प्राट्टिमा
- म्हिम्बराउदाङ्ग्राचिमादाअन्यम्।
- ७. यमावराङ्ग्वं सेवर्नेगाञ्चरायाकेव।
- श्रेमशन्द्रश्रान्तेशन्त्रिमाप्येन्तान्त्रमाया।
- 9. श्रेस्रश्वर श्रूंश्वरे सेवर्निए भेर्प्य वर्षे

7 Ldudpa, Lower Ladakhi for ruffled, faded.

Sikims = silk from Sikim. rkyangzhud = rkyangskud.
 Shipi the shoe-maker caste of Purig.

⁶ Jamadsag is said to mean 'together,' gather together, see X, note.

First girl. 7. Have you not seen my companion?

Have you not seen my companion Theoringskyid?

Second girl. Your companion I do not know,

Thseringskyid I do not know.

A girl, who is spinning a silk thread,

Was passing by here just now.

Another

person. 8. You all belong to the shoe-maker caste,
Why did you come to my house?

⁸ This verse is either part of a different song, or it might be taken to express: Now we have had enough of this nonsense, go away!

VIII. SECRET LOVE.

- The girl says: 1. On the meadow, on the upper meadow,
 - 2. On the upper meadow there is a flower in bloom.
 - 3. Hollah, my boy!
 - 4. A flower of very fine shape is in bloom there, my fellow!
 - 5. Gather the flower, my boy.
 - 6. Gather the well-shaped flower!
 - 7. If you gather it with your hand, it will fade.
 - 8. Gather it with your soul and keep it (fasten it) in your mind!
 - Gather it with your soul and keep it in your mind!

IX. THE A B C SONG.

- ग 1. नगद नग सेसस गु नारस समा
- F 2. मिन्नर देशे देश की।
- म ३. मान्यस्थाणुरःसर्थानुर।
- に 4. に必っておおおってうり
- ठ ६. उ.ट्र. क्रूब्रामान्त्रीर गुर
- क ६. कः सुनाशा भेर रहा सब्दायर।
- इ. १. इ.कट.सर्केन्यसर्केन्योत्।
- ९. १ मार्थे अश्रामान मिन्द्रा
- ५ १. ५ त्यते श्रम्भा गुः ते ५ माने ४।
- व 10. सवर सर रोसराय प्येमान।
- ५ ११. ५ स भेर मुक्त देना अव।
- व 12. वना पके य के प्रमा
- य 13. ५४९ में निमाणु केंद्र में
- य 14. य रें भे बेंब से देश माना बेंब।
- न १५. नः स्नादः निवित्तः सः १००।
- स 16. समाभेटस-द्रुग-राञ्चिद-विमा।
- र १७. इ.स्व.च.सुर्व.सुन्।
- र्क 18. सर्वनस्वन्त्रस्विन्त्रगुवान्तिन्।
- र्स 19. सर्दि र्चे रहा सेसस्पर्
- स 20. सायेते प्राया विवादर।

¹⁴ Kagnon in Lower Ladakhi means hinderer.

IX. THE A B C SONG.

- 1. The disposition of the teacher's soul
- 2. Is clean like snow, his transient body
- 3. Is beautiful, wherever you look at it.
- 4. This my own soul,
- 5. Though it agrees with religion as regards speech,
- 6. May my behaviour also agree with my mind!
- 7. When bringing the offerings of tea and beer,
- 8. Give that I may take care of my soul!
- 9. When the clear light of the Dalai Lama's spirit
- 10. Finally touches the soul,
- 11. All that at present I perceive in my soul,
- 12. Illness, old age, death, become nothing.
- 13. The great and powerful Shakya
- 14. Is the hinderer of misery in the other world.
- 15. Do not sleep like an ox,
- 16. Unchangingly, watch your soul!
- 17. [Fine] like a little artery or like a pore of perspiration
- 18. Is the doctrine of the famous Lama.
- 19. Friend! Also your own soul
- 20. Keep in clearness!

⁹ This verse proves, that the name of Dalai Lama is not perfectly unknown to Ladakhis.

ल 21. *लु* स्ट्रिंग्यरे स्ट्रिंग

३ २२. ३मा सेर् सर्हेर् या प्रतिया व

८ १३. ८ य. व्य. व्य. १५ ५५ १

ष 24. षामक्र सेमसागुः भूत्रसी

८ २५. र ५ स् सुत्रे सेसस पर्तु ।

म 26. मातुर व्यापित र्या में

न २७. मन्द्रभूतिन्त्राङ्ग्रेस्यसहिन्द्र।

स 28. साममासुर र सून विना

न २१. नियारियारियरियरिय

জ _{30.} জন ইই বন্ নী

31. ध्रुमकेन हिन निर्मा मिन

32. त्रुत्वयासेर्यर विमारीमा।

Ala is an exclamation.Hala rig is a name of sPyanras gzigs.

X. THE BRIDE'S FAREWELL.

- 1. माधुः लुदः नि न्ना के सू के झूटा या नैदान।
- 2. मुनानगर से नन्ना शे सू ने झट य ने दान
- अनुसम्प्रियाम्यसम्बद्धाः विन्यस्थितः विन्यस्थितः प्रवृत्ताः वितृ।
- 4. মঙ্গমান্ত্রী হামন্শাুর নমমম ম মী দ্রী মীলা নিনা স্থী নভ্যা হীব।।

2 Khrug is perhaps a contraction of Khragyu.

¹ Se=ste, gerundial termination in Purig; maane, a stone wall covered with stones bearing the inscription Om mani padme hum.

⁴ Jamad friends = jamaad, Hindustani for company.

- 21. When the Lama to whom I stick, as to my cap,
- 22. Brings a spotless offering,
- 23. Oh to have this sight (perception)
- 24. Is a wonderful spectacle for the soul,
- 25. Oh mankind, with hearts like the wind!
- 26. Oh, thou hero, who subduest even a pass-storm
- 27. Teach and at the same time explain (thy teaching)!
- 28. Fulfil quickly the path of perfection,
- 29. The Self-salvation of sPyanras gzigs!
- 30. Oh, mother rDorje Phagmo
- 31. Oh, great mother, thou and I,
- 32. May we without any separation always remain united!

30 The mother's name means 'sow thunderbolt.'

X. THE BRIDE'S FAREWELL.

- The turquoises being fastened, we arrived (came out) on the hill with the Manë.
- The bright turquoises being fastened, we arrived on the hill with the Manë.
- 3. Father and mother, to whom I was born, thought I would come back, and I looked back.
- The friends, with whom I was together, thought so, and I looked back.

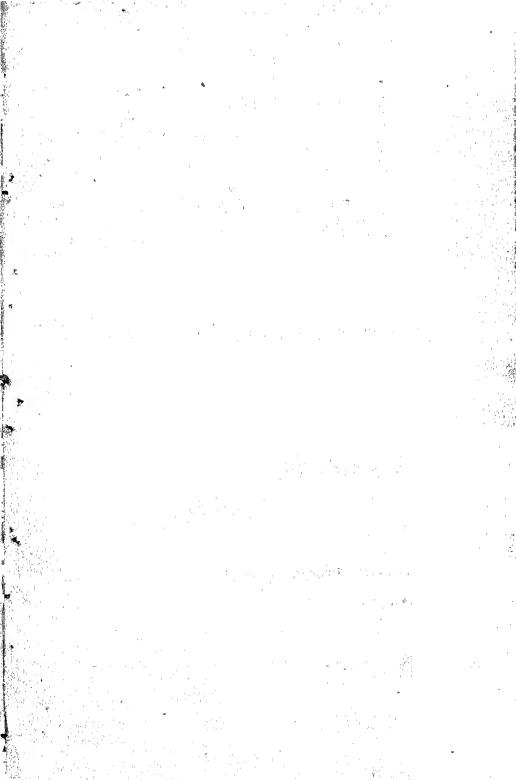
The bride generally receives many of the turquoises, which her mother had worn, on the wedding day.

¹⁹ The Boddhisattvas name means 'Sees with a clear eye.'

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XI. The three Seasons.

- कमाश्रासेन्त्राकमाश्रासेन्माश्रेन्त्रासेन्त्रीः
- 2. र्बे्ब, वे. र्बे्ब, व्यासुस यो मार्थर सर्वा रेगा कवारा।
- कन्य संदित्तम् कन्य संदित्तम् अर्देन् देन् देन् क्या संदित्ते।
- रविराधीरविराञ्चामाश्रुकारी मिश्राकर्नेना सेमाळनाहा ।
- 5. कमाराहोत्रासु कमाराहोत्रात्र प्रसर्वेमा देमा कमाराहोत्र हो ।
- ६. र्मान्ने ने स्मान ज्ञामाश्चर्या र्दा स्मान्या हमा कमार्था
- 7. र् प्रसर्वि। कमाशान् धाना क्षाना क्षाना कराया उपने प्रशेष प्रवास
 - 1. Chagssel, present tense of Chagsces.

XII. The Brahman Beggar.

- ा. यूर-देश्यद्धयाम्बुदाक्ष्ण्यस्यो। देखायदेर्ज्यस्थाने
- श्रायासेन निष्णा प्रायमित्र निष्णा प्रायमित्र वि ।
 मान स्थाप स्थाप प्रायमित्र वि ।
- ः निर्देशमञ्ज्यमिनुद्रान्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रात्रस्त्रात्रस्त्रात्रस्त्रम्

Notes.

- T. 3. sharri ... shahr, town, Hindust. Tamasha, Hindustani for show, festival
- 2. Yang'adz'n, a certain flower of Kashmir, which, people cannot tell, 3. 'ollo. milkwhite, compare 'olgong in "The Golden Boy".

XI. The three Seasons.

- 1. There grows, oh there grows, there grows a golden shade.
- 2. In autumn in the three mouths of autumn, there grows a golden shade.
- 3. There grows, oh there grows, there grows a turquoise shade.
- 4. During summer, during the three months of summer there grows a turquoise shade.
- 5. There grows, oh there grows, there grows a pearlwhite shade.
- Buring winter, during the three months of winter, there grows a pearl—white shade.
- 7. If it grows pearlwhite, it is for the welfare of the little village of Pacari.

Notes

ii, If the green colour of vegetation in summer is compared with that of a Turquoise, it looks rather, as if the Ladakhis could not see a difference be—tween green and blue. The idea is, that if in Winter much snow has fallen, the water for irrigating the fields will not run short.

XII. The Brahmin Beggar.

- In the middle of the town of Kashmir there is a festival.
 What do you say [to that], oh Brahmin?
- 2. On the ground there is the festival of the Yangadzin flower!

 What do you say [to that], oh Brahmin?
- 3. In the town of Kashmir there is milkwhite rice! What do you say [to that], oh Brahmin?

Notes.

Brahmins, on their pilgrimage to the source of the Indus, often pass through Ladakh and ask alms from the people. The Ladakhis, who cannot understand the Brahmin's aims, ask, if they had not better stay in Kashmir, where there is so much better food and pleasure.

XIII. The Ibex.

- 1. ष्यान् प्रदेश्चित्रस्य परिवटः व ।
- 2. क्रीन केन निर्मु निर्म केंद्र निर्मुका के न
- क्षुत्राग्वास्य तश्राद्य द्वा व्याप्त व्यापत व्यापत
- 4. महिं मन्मागानसात्रम् तस्ति सुरस्ति मा
- ठ. इ.च. हिर रे केंद्र त्यात्तृमा
- 6. श्रामिष्ट्रिररेमाशेरयप्त्मा
- गः छ्यान् मारी प्रवास मारी वराव।
- ४, ५४ के निर्मु ५८ ब्रेट निर्म् असी ।
- १. क्ष्माक्रीन ने श्रुप्त वर्त तर्मा
- 10 महिं यदमा भेर के शु प्राप्त प्राप्त
- 11. उपित्रिररेकेटियप्त्ना
- 12. झामिन्निर-रेमिशेर-यप्त्मा

Notes.

1. ata, father, in Lower Ladakh, Purig and Baltistan. 4. gzhibdag—owner of the ground, local deities. 5. chong, beads, made of carnelian stone. khyerri—khyed—rangngi, thine. 9. 10. menne—mannas, besides.

XIV. the Girl of Sheb.

- 1. मुनःरे:वियःदगरःसर्वेरःहेव।
- 2. अद्वन्नम्भाभा के हिंद की
- 3. सहवान के निमान्यर गुरा
- ♣ स्थ्रियःक्वित्रःक्षत्रःक्ष्माशः

XIII. The Ibex

- 1. In my father's place of (hunting) the ibex
- 2. There gather hundreds and thousands of large ibex?
- 3. If the lhas and klus do not enjoy (this spectacle) who would enjoy it?
- 4. If the deities do not enjoy it, who would enjoy it?
- 5. The horns are thy Carnelian ornament.
- 6, The colour of the hair is thy gold.
- 7. In my father's place of [hunting] the female ibex,
- 8. There gather hundreds and thousands of female ibex.
- 9. Besides the lhas and klus, who enjoys [this spectacle]?
- 10. Besides the deities, who enjoys [this spectacle]?
 - 11. The horns are thy carnelian ornament.,
 - 12. The colour of the hair is thy gold.

Notes.

3. lha, a god, klu, a waterspirit, prebuddhist deities. The meaning is that man hardly ever visits those regions and therefore cannot enjoy the spectrale. 5, 6, 11, 12 are addressed to the ibex. 11. Also the female ibex has small horns:

XIV. The Girl of Sheh.

- 1. On the hill in the back there is the Chodrten of white crystal.
- 2. In the front there is the lake, blue like a turquoise.
- 3. On the shore flowers are in bloom.
- 4. They grow in my fatherland together with its fortune.

- 5. अवतः व मार्शरः केवाय यरः गुरः।
- 6. विषास्त्राप्तराष्ट्रीयान्तरा
- 7. असेट हे न मलम्बरम
- ४. हे पदे हे झे झुन्यों
- ». महेश्रामुत्रातुःमारःश्चेरित्।
- 10. क्षण्य असुरामहेर्न्
- 11. श्र.रंचट क्रंक्रेट क्या मैं प्राप्ता
- 12. \$ 4.75 \$ 7 4.5 \$ 1.7 5
- 18. वे सेंश सेंश परे त्रुम।
- 14. 智田二哥当都马丁
- 15. বৰ্ম মূধ্য মূধ্য বদু দ্বি ধা
- 16. 智石二部引起7月51
- 17. नुसर्केनामार्वटस्ये पटान्द।
- 18. न्ग्रिंग्सर्केन्।यासर्केन् यात्रवया
- 19. नमकेंगाम्बद्धः सन्देष्टरः **न**
- 20. दन स्ट्रिंट ता श्वेत य हें ।।

This song was composed after the fashion of the courtsong, but the metre is not always strict—ly observed. 14. *lhabris* the written god, a picture of a god. 11. the name of the prince means 'power of men, protector of the nation, king of all.'

- 5. On the shore large yellow flowers are in bloom.
- 6. In the castle of Sheh the milk flows.
- 7. On the high summit there lives
- 8. The well speaking that of the summit.
- 9. Wherever our gracious prince goes,
- 10. Oh lha, protect his life!
- 11. To Midbang sdeskyong rnamrgyal
- 12. Give blessing during his lifetime!
- 13. The Lama, who is loved by the girl
- 14. Is like a picture of the gods in the temple.
- 15, The Lama, who is loved by bZangmo
- 16. Is like a picture of the gods in the temple.
- 17. With pure and holy words
- 18. Bring offerings to God!
- 19. With pure and holy words
- 20. Give alms to the poor!

1. mwhodrten, a Ladakhi stupa. 2. there used to be a lake in front of the castle of Sheh. 6. milk a sign of abundance. 7. 8. Originally the *lhas* were supposed to live above the clouds and to descend only occasionally on certain hills, where little white altars were erected. Later on hilltops were believed to be the dwelling places of certain *lhas*. 13. 15. The girl who loves the Lama, is the poet of the song.

XV. Harvest festival at Skyurbuchan.

- ाः विमानदः स्नरः सः दिश्चिः से व्यित्। सन्दर्भितः सुन्दर्भितः वि।
- ² अन्दः सम्बुतः र्वेदः प्रदः चतेः लगः स्पर्। स्रेदः हेर्नाः स्वतः संस्थि।
- ः अर देवे रे हि माट यहे लगा। से देवे हि स्वर्धे से।
- Ist party. 4- होत् र्नेम् स्वर्के माट द्रा प्रमाश | होत् रेम्म स्वर्के के लि।
- 2nd party. 5. क्षेत्र हेन् स्वरक्षे त्र त्र त्रा प्नारा। क्षेत्र हेन् स्वरक्षे क्षे
 - ा ६ वर रे श्रद्ध के के दावतुमा। होद हेर्मा स्वर्की की
 - 11. 7. मुक्ष-सेन्द्रेन्द्रम् अर्थेन्सेन्द्रिन् । नेन्द्रिन्द्रम् अर्थेन्
 - 1. 8 होत हैंना सुत हो माट तशाप्प दशा। होत हैंना सुत हो हो
 - भ नेव हैंग खुद में क्लें द्वार स्टिश मेर् हेर्ग खुद में भी

XV. Harvest festival at Skyurbuchan.

This is the day of the constellation of the stars.

The flowershow, hurral

- 2. It is the day of the finest of the lunar mansions. the flowershow, hurra!
- 3. It is the 15 th, when the first half of the month is full.
 The flowershow, hurra!
- First party 4. from where do you bring these showy flowers?

 The flowershow, hurra!
- Sec. party 5. These showy flowers we bring from the East!

 The flowershow, hurra!
 - I. 6. What news do you bring from the East?
 The flowershow, hurra!
 - II. 7. There the kings helmet is very high!
 The flowershow, hurra!
 - f. 8. From where do you bring these showy flowers?
 The flowershow, hurra!
 - II. 9. These showy flowers we bring from the South!
 The flowershow, hurra!

- 1. 10. ब्लिंदे **म**नक छेन न प्रमा। बेन नेना सनके के बि
- 11. 11. हें नित्तु स्वतह संस्थान ना etc.
- T. 12. होद नेनि स्वरहीं माट दब प्येट्स / etc.
- 11. 13. सेव नेनिष्ट्रव से बुद वशास्त्र (etc.
- 11. 15. मुद्द के दाय दिहें के ति ना etc.
 - I. 16. क्षेत्र हिमाञ्चत्र के माट त्रा स्टिस्
- 11. 17. क्षेत्र हेर्में सुत्र केर् तू य त्का र्रोटक। etc..
- I. 18. तुमगो न्ना कर डेन न प्रमा etc.
- 11. 19. त्रान्द्रिंशङ्गप्रहेर्सस्य तर्मा etc.
- All. 20. खाल्ट यदे सालेट त्याचे त्याम्बाहा होत्। लहा
 - 21. **छाल्ट** सदे सिहिट्स स्ति । लल
 - 22. नर्तु नट नट से से ट्रिट नट नट etc.
 - 28. सेन निन्य समीनास सम्बन्धि या समीनास oto.
 - 24. **५ अन्य मनु**निश्च **५ ६० या मनु**निश्च वितः
 - 25. माटरा खेर सर्वेत से ते खेट ता etc.
 - 26. मारशः श्रास्त्राम्यायुः मत्यः उत्रायव् मार्गः ele.
 - 27. होट सूमा येना श हो दे दमाद नायामा जैमाहा etc.
 - 28. ज्ञना ब्रेंन् अवेंन् से दि ब्रेट न् etc.

- 1. 10. What news do you bring from the South?

 The flowershow, hurra!
- 11. 11. In the South there is abundance of all kinds of grain-
- 1. 12. From where do you bring these showy flowers! etc
- 11. 13. These showy flowers we bring from the North? etc.
- La 14. What news do you bring from the North? etc.
- 11. 15. In the north there is abundance of salt and wool!
- 1. 16. From where do you bring these showy flowers?
- 11. 17. These showy flowers we bring from the West!
- 1. 18. What news do you bring from the West?
- 11. 19. In the West they dye with all kind of colours!
- All. 20. From our uncle's motherfields there will be a good harvest!
 - 21. In our uncles' motherfields the first green appears, etc.
 - 22. The barns for 100 and 1000 bushels will be filled etc.
 - 23. Hasten, von flowerboys, hasten, you dancers etc.
 - 24. Hasten, you drummers, hasten you clarinet players etc.
 - 25. On the top of the high icehill etc.
 - 26. There sits the icelion with the turquoise mane etc.
 - 27. Zook at the joy of the lion's good child! etc.
 - 28. On the top of the high rock etc.

- 29. क्रीत केत्र य मात्र यमा स्ट्रेट प् प्रत्मार । etc.
- 30. प्रायुक्त वहिंका के वि प्रमाद प्रायामा विमास । etc.
- 31. सामर स्रेर सर्वे पें ते हैं द व | etc.
- 32. वी'केव'में रिक' मिट पिर प्वाप्त | etz.
- 33. मुम्बस् (ब्रु. ८हिँसः सिंदे द्माद याया महिम्स । लाल
- 34. सामामानिके वर ने व etc.
- 35. क्विन्पार मान्य विकेष वर ने व | etc.
- 36. ध्यनः धुक्षः मानु के गान्यने के बिन्द्रम् । etc.
- 37. म्किन्दूरायहैर्स स्ति रिम्परायायाम् विमास। सर.
- 38. ८.७.४८.ग्रेसेन्ट्रेग्यम् हेग्श् etc.
- 39. सुमादार्ज्ञात्री सेन हेर्ना याम डेमाश । से न हेर्ना सुन संस्था।

4. originally: from where does the flowershow come.' 6. cindal ought to be spelled according to the views of Padakhis ci mda, a parallel is minda nyis, mi mda nyis, about two men, thus a word mda [or perhaps 'ada] 'about' seems to exist. 15. adzommo adzompo, gathered, abundantly 20. pa used as emphatic article, lo lags sed, it is a good year, the adjective is used as a verb. 23. mgyogspa, quick is also used as a verb. 26. ralcan, having locks of hair 34. makhang, motherroom, is a certain part of the house near the fireside.

39. phrugupa, the children as a body of dancers.

- 29. There sits the big ibex, the old ox. etc.
- 30. Yook at the joy of all the young deer!etc.
- 31. There high up on the castle etc.
- 32. All the kings family is sitting on thrones etc.
- 33. Took at the joy of all the other famous men! etc.
- 34. Inside the fourcornered motherroom, etc.
- 35. Inside the fourcornered room of happiness etc.
- 36. Father and mother live in comfort, etc.
- 37. Book at the joy of all the assemble! friends! etc.
- 38. Took at all our flowers! etc.
- 39. Pook at the flowers of all the children!

The flowershow, hurra!

Notes.

The scene is the following: The village boys, who all summer long lived a shepherd life in distant secluded valleys, have to come down for the festival and dance whilst singing the above song; in their hands they carry long sticks covered all over with alpine flowers. In v. 4 — 19 we have a little play of answer. ing questions, which almost exactly corres_ ponds to wedding songs IV. The variations are the following: in the weddingsongs the abundance of colours is attributed to the North. and the West is considered famous for medicines. 20. motherfields are very fertile fields. 26. 27. The icelion and his child are originally the glacier and the brook, later on they developed into fabulous beings living there.

XVI

A Danec.

- ा. क्वें विद्यान के किये मार्थन था मन्द्र शामन थिन से।
- ः अन् ले दे स्त्रिम्थानिरम्बितासूर स्त्रि
- ः. म्प्रमायायमिरं प्राप्तास्य में में भी
- ा मार्पेन तारिमिर तर प्रमास प्रवार रेश मा
- ः मुनदेशकेंग्दर्धे।
- ा सुपर्रे पत्रर ये ता क्षेत्रे सुपर्रे ता केंग्।
- 7. अनुबन्ने भग्नसुरु भन्दा हो।
- ४. अनुक्तानशुकाने प्यन्ति न्याया श्रेश्चान्तर हेंस्।

Notes

1. sgobongs = sgopo, body. It is remarkable, that the genitive nomoi, is placed after the word it is related to. lei to be pronounced like Jutch lij. 4. rolma = sgrolma, see Jadakhi Grammi, laws of sound 3, the name means good kalpa, deliverer. 5. chog, imperative, of geogra, a sudden move backwards in a dance. 8. khodus = khuda God, Hindustani.

sesdar = sijda, prayer, Hindustani.

XVII. Tobacco from Kashmir.

- ा. मिरुवाये द्रसम्या दा द्राचर रे द्रसम्।
- 2. क्वें भेम भ सूट रेविश पट सेत्
- ा **र्ह्मेरायायाङ्गेरा**द्धःरेगायेता
- ঃ জামীনুক্রনুম্বার্থনেক্রব্য

XVI. A Dance.

- 1. The body of the girl is as if it was built of gold,
- 2. The hair of the girl is like a turquoise willow.
- 3. Now turn to the right, mother's daughter!
- 4. Now turn to the left, Skalzang Rolma!
- 5. Then break off backwards!
- 6. In the direction of the good hill in the back break off backwards!
- 7. Now again advance, meeting [your companion]!
- 8. Advancing again give honour to God on high!

Notes.

In this song we have a queer mixture of Buddhism and Mohamedanism. Whilst the word khodas, God, is only used by Mohamedan Tibetans, the name of the girl is quited. Buddhist one, also the idea of paying homage to god by an ordinary dance is perfectly Buddhist.

XVII. Tobacco from Kashmir.

- 1. Tobacco from Kashmir is the tobacco of lords.
- 2. There is no fear of its being filled into a general [pipe].
- 3. When I, the boy, shall go to Kashmere,
- 4. Then it will be water for the thirst.
- 5. When Ali, the boy, will go to Central Tibet.

- 6. दयः वः रे दयः दर्के रेवा 'भेतृ
- 7. मिद्धतायीन्सन् दे दिया मिद्रिसे दिन्
- x. श्वे श्वेम्यायाः सूट र्नेन्यायटः सेर्।
- 9. युः कंट: नेट: ने दुका मार्व**र ता** कवा
- 10. शुक्र सुक् सेम् अप्येत हो।

1. damag = thamakha, tobacco, hazar = huzur,
Hindust. 2. spyilim = spyim, compare
First Series V.I. solongssed = songssed. 6. ngalbari,
in some villages, for instance Phyang, the genitive
of the participle ends in pari instead of mkhanni;
the verb sunces is used in badakhi mostly for being homesick.

XVIII. Good Wishes to the Bridegroom

- ा. विना चवट रा. ज.चक्र ही।
- अ अवे सु लूट दे यन केंद्र यन्द देन थे।
- ः सर्यवरः त्रुपा यके है।
- 4. इटिंश नान नधुन विहेन के मना खेंने नहार देन हो।
- ঃ. ধেমামান্ত্ৰন্ত্ৰীৰ।
- 6. ८ रे ब्रेंब केंद्र केंद्र केंद्र विना श्रीस विना।
- 7· इंट्राउन्देन क्वेन
- x. नर्रेश मुक्त विद्व के विवास किना हु।

Notes.

2. for buzhung — buchung see ad. Grammar, laws of sound 6, the boy is not a very little one, the diminutive is only a sign of affection.

6. ngari, contraction of ngaranggi, our.

- 6. It will be like rest to the weary.
- 7. Tobacco from Kashmir is like apricot blossom.
- 8. There is no fear of its being filled into a general [pipe].
- 9. When I, boy, will go to central Tibet,
- 10. It will be my comforter, when I am homesick.

this general pipe is the hukka, which
is given round. 5. Ali, the boy, is the poet.
The name is a Mohamedan one, the inhabitants of Purig being Mohamedans.

XVIII. Good Wishes to the Bridegroom.

- 1. Looking out for a good day,
- 2. We shall celebrate the wedding of mother's little son.
- 3. Looking out for a good star,
- 4. We shall celebrate the wedding of dNgoogrub betan adzin.
- 5. If a boy should be born to the mother,
- 6. A boy like our great minister be born!
- 7. If a clever boy should be born,
- 8. A boy like dNgosgrub bstan adzin be born!

Notes.

1, and 3. refer to a good constellation of the stars. 6. the minister is the bridegroom himself.

XIX. Good Wishes to the Bride.

- ा. नुस्रवृत्सर्करःस्रीतिः निर्मायस्यस्यान् ।
- [॒] इटक्ष्युययाउटक्षिग्यह्दस्स्सेर्ये ।
- 3. नुसन्सर्कर कें 'के' न्दर प्रमुस्सर कें न्
- ा नार्भेन प्राप्तुभवानु **८ हेन ५८ सुध।**
- ः रस्य सर्वर स्थिते की सार तार्य में कि स्थानिम सुका है।
- ा. इस्र इसर्दर से हेर गुःचार त्यार वाय वो दार खुर के ने मुक्के के ।
 - र. सॅर्-रे-रेम्-र्स्ट **द्रा**रे
 - इ. मुक्षेर रे दर में सुक्ष स्थापदर थे।
 - १. अचेर्यारमार्सेट ज्वट मे।
 - to. सर्हें से बट इ व्यवगान समायट हो।

Notes.

 sed = ste yod. 4. kluyul, the realm, not only of the watersnakes, but of the whole lower world.

nang is said to stand for dang, which in certain cases may be translated by 'like'. 7. phodre—
phodres—phodces, parallel to rig—cig. 10. here the
nang seems to have been added only for the sake of the metre.

XIX. Good Wishes to the Bride.

- 1. When you beautiful girl were born,
- 2. How many [drums] did they not beat then in heaven.
- 3. When you beautiful girl were born,
- 4. They blew on a sliell in the underworld.
- 5. Oh beautiful woman, from your womb may be born a son like dPallel
- 6. Oh, beautiful woman, from your womb may be born a son like d Pallel
- 7. If you should be able to do so,
- 8. Kindly give me a golden coat!
- 9. If you should not be able to do so.
- 10. Give me the crooked horns of a female 1)zol

Notes

5. 6. d palle is one of the most famous heros of the Resarmyths. 10. although horns are often offered to the *lhas*, it is difficult to see, what the musician and singer wishes to do with them, people take this line for a joke.

XX. Preparations for a Dance.

- ा. मर्भिनास्य नदे कुट्र गार् हेस्र यास्रामधारा ।
- देशत्मत्त्वदशत्त्रत्वद्वत्त्वद्वत्त्वा।
- अन्तिरशयदेश्विते द्विनान्ति ।
- र प्रस्तियरे सं दे त्या व ना साम
- ». दर्वना द्वर में ने दिन स्वर से ति प्रेरिंग
- ह. विनार्थे माधुका वङ्गुश से खुन के वा विनास **८**८॥

Notes.

4. shoglo, a herb, the yellow juice of which is smeared over the face.

ERRATA.

in the first series.

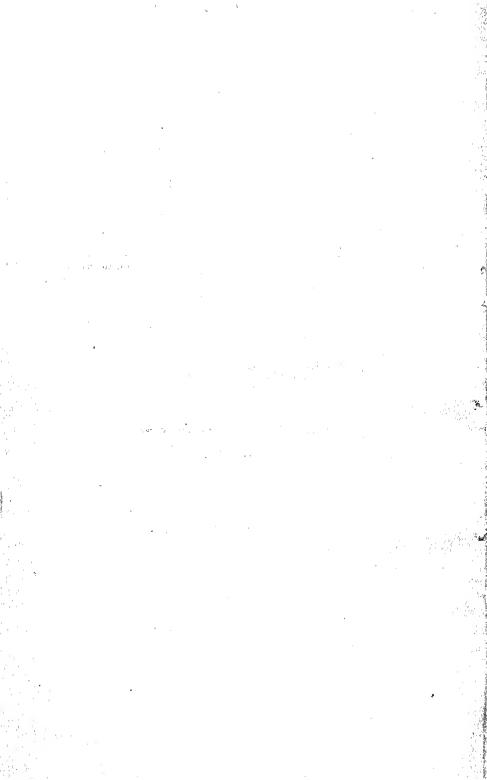
- P. 12. note on 6, read Mongol, not Persian Arabic
- P. 18. note on 10, read Pātra, not Patra; but probably the Tibetan word was derived from Skr. pattra, leaf, book.

XX. Preparations for a Dance.

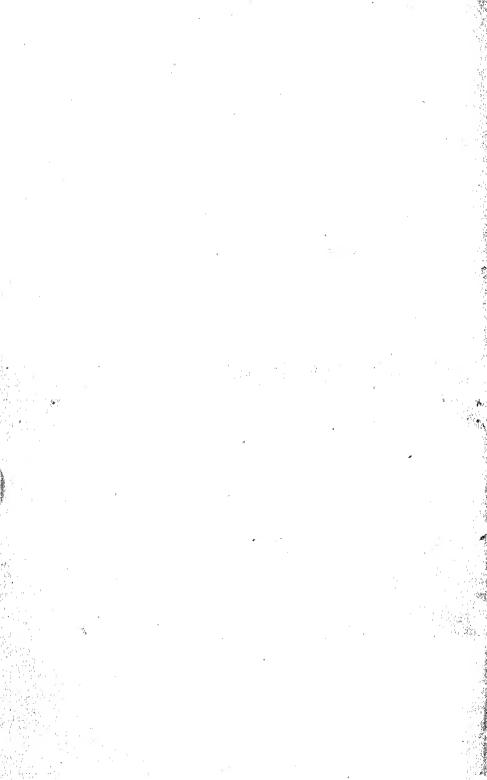
- 1. The girls of the lower village are clever in dancing.
- 2. Get up then for a dance, all you girls!
- 3. To improve your figure, put on a shawl!
- 5. Having on the shawl, come to the dance!
- 6. Having smeared your faces, come to the dance!

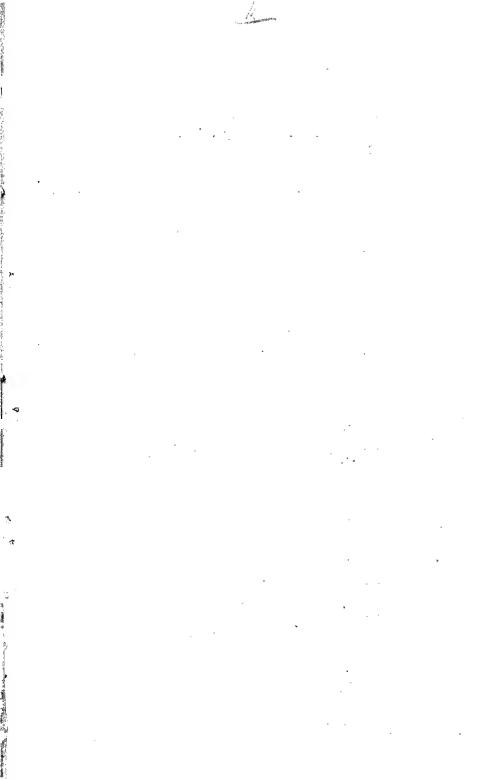
Scandinavian Alliance Mission Press,
GHOOM.

1900.









[म'त्य'डेंते स्त्रीट'स्त्रु' इसश'प्पेत् | XXI. Heavenly Voices.

- $^{1.}$ সেমেন বুল্দেন রমমান মিনুরাম $\,$
- ^{2.} श्रे:धुत्पःर्व:तेर्-नेशःत्रः। मुप्तः।
- 3. क्षे.ल्र.ये.मु.सर.ग्रेथ.यक्षे**शश.क्.ये।**
- 4. AEN-SABCAZ-LANBCAI
- 5. मुलुर कुर कुर मी खुर कुर ना
- 6. क्षःस्नामाश्चरार्श्चिरत्नायो
- 7. झुन्नुर्खेषारे रेरी
- 8. मुप्रक्षमके ने में गुन्की र उन्।
- 9. क्षाञ्चर हिना दे रे रे ।
- 10. ব্লুন্সনুশীক্ষণশূৰ ক্লুন্ৰৰ
- 11. क्षुःभूत्राज्ञेषाः देः से ।
- 12. कुं भः सुरः सुरः मी 'सुरः रेष्ट्रेरः न।
- 13. क्षि. क्षे. मृत्र क्षेत्र देन त्रे।
- 15. हे हें द्रुमु अर्क्के र र न।
- 16. क्षुःभूत्रचेषाःनेःनेःने।
- 17. विश्वासुस्रात्म् मुन्ताः ह्युन् रहेन्।
- 18. इ.भूर हेमार्ट रेरे

These, songs, i.e., Nos. XXI-XXIX are the gling glu*of Khalatse.

XXI. Heavenly Voices.

- 1. When mother's little boy was born,
- 2. All the land of men was filled with light.
- 3. When Kesar and the [other] sons of the gods were born
- 4. All 'aDzambugling was filled with light.
- 5. On the top of the willow of the world
- 6. There are walking three sons of the gods.
- 7. There is a hum of heavenly voices.
- 8. When all the great godly kings are walking
- 9. There is a hum of heavenly voices.
- When Kesar and the [other] sons of the gods are walking,
- 11. There is a hum of heavenly voices.
- 12. On the top of the willow of the world
- 13. There are walking three goddesses.
- 14. There is a hum of heavenly voices.
- 15. When the noble 'aBruguma is walking,
- 16. There is a hum of heavenly voices.
- 17. When 'a Bruguma, the crystal wife, is walking,
- 18. There is a hum of heavenly voices.

^{*} gLing glu are those songs, which are sung at the time of the spring—or Kesar-festival, when everybody exercises himself at arrow-shooting.

1. bltanspari, for participles ending in pari compare Song No. XVII Note on 6.—.2. 4. khyangs; just as khyabpa was derived from 'agebspa, khyangpa was derived from 'agengspa. 3. kun, for kun, in the sense of 'and so on' compare Kesarsage p. 33, note 19. 5. rgyal lcang, originally probably rgya lcang, the willow with far spreading [branches]. The prefixed l of the second syllable was sounded with the first. It is the tree of the world, mentioned in Ladakhi Wedding Ritual, songs Nos. V, VI, VII and VIII. 8. rgyallham, for the addition of final m see Kesarsage, p. 31, note V. 2. 13. skyodded=skyoddad, see Ladakhi Grammar, present tenses.

XXII. Dedication of Arrows.

- 1. बटागाः महे अर्थे । मासद्भारते प्रेम्स अर्थे ।
- ²· श्रदःदे:यदे:श्रदे:श्रयःसद्दःविदःयेन्।श्रःश्रेरिनाःश्रद्।
- ^{3.} মন্ত্র-বিদ্দিদ্দির্ জে'নাত্র-মন্ত্র-বিদ্দিন্দির-মি।
- 4. दे:ब्रमामीसद्धः विद्यां ष्यामीयद्गामामे
- ^{इ.} ट्रे.ब्रिचाची.सरंत्र.चेट.च्र्। स्थ.ची.टेट.च.चट्ट.लचा.के.सेल.जुं।
- ^{7.} ने हुनानी यट कीट नें। ध्याने भी समाने सम्बुद्धा
- ^{8.} ने बना मी सद पीट में। जा के प्राप्त पीट में।

If I am not altogether mistaken, this hymn contains an explanation of the phenomenon of the thunder. It is thought to be caused by the walking of the gods. The word *lhaskad*, which I translated by 'heavenly voices,' may be taken for any sound, caused by the mouths, hands or feet of the gods. The idea of the thunder is not so very far fetched, if we consider, that according to song No. XXIX, lightning is called 'Kesar's sword,' and that the word *diriri* may have been originally *ldiriri*, which is used to express the rolling of thunder.

XXII. Dedication of Arrows.

- 1. On the beautiful plain there is a fine arrow tree,
- 2. On that beautiful plain there is a fine arrow tree.
- The long arrowstick
 is an arrowstick of the Agus.
- 4. Such arrowsticks

 offer to the hands of the Agus!
- 5. Such arrowsticks

 offer to the hands of those who are before the Agus!
- 6. The short arrowstick
 is a spindlestick of the ladies.
- 7. Such spindlesticks
 offer to the hands of the wife [of the heavenly king]!
- 8 Such spindlesticks
 offer to the hands of Ane b Kurdmanmo!

. Notes.

5, 6, 7. the syllable ba in agubai, drungbabai, jojobai was inserted only for the sake of singing. 7. jojo, the reiterated form, is always used with the feminine, jo with the masculine.

XXIII. Kesar's Four Victories.

- यः क्रं ने गाँच वे मिलमीट तमीट में प्रमालका वे क्रं ने गाँच वे मिलमीट तमीट में प्रमालका वे क्रं ने गाँच वे मिलमीट तमीट में प्रमालका वे क्रं ने गाँच वे मिलमीट तमीट में प्रमालका
 - 2. तुः कं प्रः म्द्रः देगुपः विज्ञानिकः मिन्ने स्वि विष्टः दु। भे मुत्रः मिन्ने के ने गान समुद्रः समिन्ने स्वि विष्टः दु। तुः कं ने गान ने निम्ने समिन्ने समिन्ने समिने समिने
 - ३. तुःकं दः नदः देन् नुदः तिनुदः तिनुदः तिन् विन्तः सः प्येतः। सनुदः विनः सः समा निदः नुनः सन्ति सः सः प्येतः। सः कं ने ग्युनः निमः सन्ति सः सन्ति।
 - 4. मुः कं सः महः हे निमुह्य विद्यान के निम्न के

Notes.

1. For the Andebandhe's of the East compare Kesarsage No. V, 1-8. There we have seven of them. 2. Kun, compare Note No. I, 3. 3. Khyabpa lagring means 'coverer longhand.' This is perhaps another name of Agu Za in Kesarsage No. III.

XXIV. Kesar and the Mules.

- 1. वुकंदवेद्रायक्रिन्द्राया
- 2. व्यक्तं प्रदेश विद्या त्या मार्थक प्राप्त है लियम या

All the arrows, used at the Kesar festival are to be considered as being dedicated, the longer ones to the Agus, the shorter ones to the heavenly queen $Ane\ b\ Kurdmanmo$.

XXIII. Kesar's Four Victories.

- When I, a boy, had reached my eighth year.
 I subdued the three Andebandhe's of the East.
 The boy has been triumphing over all of them.
- When I, a boy, had reached my twelfth year
 I subdued all the great ministers of the hills.
 The boy has been triumphing over all of them.
- 3. When I, a boy, had reached my sixteenth year,
 I subdued the devil Khyabpa lagring and his men.
 The boy has been triumphing over all of them.
- When I, a boy, had reached my eighteenth year,
 I subdued all the bad Yarkandis.
 The boy has been triumphing over all of them.

Notes.

In this song we have probably the four victories, which were prophesied in Kesarsage No. V. 11-16. Instead of the word 'Yarkandis' in 4 'Mongolians' may be said, compare Jäschke's dictionary.

XXIV. Kesar and the Mules.

- 1. Oh, you brown mules, listen to me, to a boy!
- 2. Oh, you brown mules, please, listen to me, to a boy!

- 3. द्वाप्तक्रःमारः यत्रद्वार्यः ऋर्यायः त्र्ना।
- 4. देलाममयाम्दाम्दार्मा वेरिकेश वर्डेत्र सो
- ^{5.} र् श्रमामार यवट से त्यूट के मा के शत्रुमा।
- 6. ट्रे.ब्राममयाम्मराम्मराम्मराचे देशाय वेदिन हो।
- गः अल्वनमने अंदिनि द्ना केना छेश येन।
- 8. देलाममायामुदामुदार्चि के सामकेंत्रायो।

4, 6, 8. Khung Khung imitates the voice of the mules, bo is the emphatic article. 7. saljab, means the same as sacha, pasture ground.

XXV. On the Srar-Pass.

- 1. श्रन्तुः त्यत् कृतः व श्रदः नृतानः अर्मे नितानः त्वावः क्ष्रान्। ४१ वितानः नृत्यवः कृतः व श्रदः नृतानः अर्मे नितानः त्वावः क्ष्रान्।
- 3. श्रन्तीः त्रतिः श्रेटः व माधुः सः विचित्तः विचा सहित। ध्यावे निच्यानः दसवानुताः सेसाटा सः विचा सहित।
- ४. श्रम्मी लप् होट व पट गो. शहमा बिश्वामी शक्र हो लिश हे तर्ये में।
- 5. श्रनः मु यते श्रेट व श्रमाय छव तुः गुव कर रे स्था श्रह ।। ष्य वे नगुन रसव मुल सेंस टाय रेमास विमास र्

- 3. There is quite enough of good pasture;
- 4. Oh, you brown mules, why are you making Khung Khung?
- 5. There is quite enough of good wells;
- 6. Oh you brown mules, why are you making Khung Khung?
- 7. You have been [long] enough on good pasture;
- 8. Oh, you brown mules, why are you making Khung Khung?

This song is to be placed after Kesar's return from Hor. Then he found that the mules had taken the King of Hor's part. It is almost evident, that the word 'adre, a certain spirit, was mixed up with the word dre, mule, and thus the original spirits became animals.

XXV. On the Srar-Pass.

- 1. On the Srar-pass the strength of the white-headed falcon is broken, and he remains back!
 - Oh, queen Ane bKurdmanmo, come to my help!
- On the Srar-pass the strength of all the little black crows is broken, and they remain back.
 - Oh, queen Ane bKurdmanmo, come to my help!
- 3. On the Srar-pass the strength of all the turquoise pigeons is broken, and they remain back.
 - Oh, queen Ane bKurdmanmo, come to my help!
- On the Srar-pass the strength of all the bushy-tailed wolves is broken, and they remain back.
 - Oh, queen Ane bKurdmanmo, come to my help!
- 5. On the Srar-pass the strength of all the earless stone-partridges is broken, and they remain back.
 - Oh, queen Ane bKurdmanmo, come to my help!

chadde, in all the verses, means originally 'is cut off.' rogs=grogs, Lad. Gr. laws of sound 3. 3. phoron=phugron, pigeon. 4. shangku=scangku=spyangku, Lad. Gr. 1. of. s. 1; 5, cundru, earless, derivation not known.

XXVI. Kesar, Returning to 'aBruguma.

- माध्यासार्थान्द्र्यासार्थान्द्र्यासार्थान्यास्त्र्यासार्थान्द्र्यासार्थान्यास्त्रास्
- 2. म्युः अर्थिन्द्रिक् शाहीं हो। न्युटा हेर्न अर्थिक या त्या वित्र का म्युक्त न्यान्त्र या त्या ही हो। म्युक्त स्थानिक स्थानि
- ३. अ.श्.मश्रेर-श्रमाया है श्रे। अर्के श्रेर-अर्थेन संभाव है श्रे। अ.श्रमाया अत्या है श्रे। अ.श्रमाया अत्या है श्रे।
- ॐ.श्र.चाश्चरःश्चनात्मःत्रहेरःकः श्रुश्चनःश्चरःश्चनःत्मःत्मःहं श्रु। श्रुश्चरःश्चनःश्चनःत्मःत्मःहं श्रु।

This song is a prayer rendered by Kesar, which he addressed to the queen of the gods, when crossing the difficult *Srar*-pass. This pass he had to cross on his journey to the North.

XXVI. Kesar, Returning to 'aBruguma.

- If she, taking the shape of a turquoise dove,
 Should go to soar in the highest skies,
 I, taking the shape of a white falcon,
 Will go to take her home again.
- If she, taking the shape of a turquoise dove,
 Should go to flee into the highest zenith,
 I, taking the shape of a white falcon,
 Will go to follow after her.
- 3. If she, taking the shape of the fish 'goldeye,'
 Should go to float in the deepest ocean,I, taking the shape of a whitebreasted otter,Will go to take her home again.
- If she, taking the shape of the fish 'goldeye,'
 Should go to flee into the widest ocean,
 I, taking the shape of a whitebreasted otter,
 Will go to follow after her.

1. phoron = phugron, dove; sna skyil literally 'hinder the nose,' i.e., 'meet from the front.' 3. Kama, said to mean the same as brang dkar, whitebreasted. 4. rgyan = rgya, wide. Lad. Grammar, laws of sound 5.

XXVII. 'aBruguma's Farowell to Kesar. 회·제'됐다다한계'자자

- 1. इंद्रसः पृत्वे ते त्तुयः ये के द्रा इंद्रप्ताः संध्ययः या त्रुं के व्यक्ति स्त्री इंद्रप्ताः संध्ययः या त्रुं के व्यक्ति स्त्री। संध्ययः यो विकास स्त्रीतः स्त्री स्त्
- 2. ब्रुट्संस्वन्ते हें हें हे रहा। ब्रेट्संद्राक्ष खुत्साता ह्यें राज्ञ न ब्राक्संद्राक्ष खुत्साता ह्यें राज्ञ न ब्राक्संद्राक्ष खुत्साता ह्यें राज्ञ न ब्रिट्संस्वा खुत्साता ह्यें राज्ञ न
- 3. ब्रुट्सः त्वन्वे नुत्यः ये के न्दरः। ॲनान्दः त्यु खुत्यः यः क्वेंद्रः के। त्यु खुत्यः वे त्यु के गुन्सवेद्रः के। के खुत्यः वे दे हे नेद्रोदे हे न सके हैं न

Kesar, after having taken the food and drink of forgetfulness, had forgotten 'aBruguma. Now, that the birds, coming from the South, brought him a message from her, decides to win her again by all means; actually there was no need to use the transformations, mentioned in the above song.

XXVII. 'aBruguma's Farewell to Kesar.

Oh Kesar, who never lettest the fire fall!

1. Oh, my clever King!

When thou wilt go to the upper land of the gods,

And seest all the fairies of heaven,

Then do not forget thy wife from the land of men

2. Oh, my clever Lord!

When thou wilt go to the upper land of the gods,

And seest all the Sitarrams among the fairies,

Then do not reject 'a Bruguma from the land of men.

3. Oh, my clever King!

When thou wilt go to the lower land of the snakes,

And seest all the Nagis of it,

Then do not forget thy wife from the land of men!

4. Oh, my clever Lord!

When thou wilt go to the lower land of the snakes,

And seest all the Nagis of it,

Then do not forget thy helpmate from the land of men

1. stangs shan means 'clever in strategies; zana = tsana, when; it is a stand seeing. 2. sitarrām, perhaps derived from Historiani in guitar; the sitarrāms may be heavenly musicians.

XXVIII. Young Kesar.

- 1. त्यामत्यस्य याची समार्थः स्वते स्वतः देना देना स्वरा स्वेतः स्वी
- 2. अः ब्रेंन् व्हास्त्रवेद से गुद्धाः । मात्रमाश्चर्यद्वित से विक्ताः से नास्त्र से
- 8. रड्टाअशयदि स्निट्लिम् ॲर्जे इस्सिं अस्य यदि सेन्द्रिम् निहें।
- 4. राज्य प्रशासका स्वराक्षिण स्वराक्षेत्र स्वरो मास्त्री सुद्ध के स्वराहेना में हिं।

Notes.

3 and 4. may be translated just as well 'Oh Lord of the flower of the morning; oh Lord of the *Kalimān* flower.' The *Kalimān* flower is not of a beautiful appearance, but has a very fine smell.

XXIX. Kesar, the God of Lightning.

- श्रः के उव के या अमी व।
 वमा सिंदी श्लेव के ना सिंदा हो ना से ।
- 2. श.री:ख्वावी:याममीव। नुमानुमार्श्वेव खेषाध्यार देनायी।

As the Kesarmyth tells us, Kesar forgot 'a Bruguma all the same, after having taken the food and drink of forgetfulness.

XXVIII. Young Kesar.

1. A flower, blooming on the pass,

Oh, a pure flower is in bloom!

2. On all the high passes

A flower of fine shape is in bloom!

3. Thou art but half opened,

Oh Lord [who art] like a flower of the morning!

4. Thou art but half opened,

Oh Lord [who art] like a Kalimān flower!

Notes.

This song refers to the supposed spring hero, who has carried spring up to the high passes. All the same he has not yet displayed his full glory, (the flower is only half opened).

XXIX. Kesar, the God of Lightning.

1. On the height of the Sarican-pass

Black clouds are gathering.

2. On the height of the Sarican-pass

Torn clouds are gathering.

- ^{3.} বৃশার্ম শ্রীবার্মনি বৃশীল বৃশ্ব। ইন্মেশ্বাধার্মনি শ্বীমান্মনে শ্রীশান বন্দ বিশ্বী।
- 4. वना सं श्वेन स्ति न्गील सं न। मुल इस ने सर रे श्वार स्ताल श्वेन प्रवर रे न्ये। Notes.

3, 4. snamral, respectful for ralgri, sword.

XXX. The Nyopa's Carpet.

A Wedding Song.

A. Nangmas:-

- 1. वसः भें तः सर्वेदः संदि। शुःत्रामादः मीः भवा
- নামে ইবি মর্লি মি বি। য়ৢ বেশের নী য়ব।
- 3. समार्क्र्रासर्वेद्रायादी। सुप्तमानमार्गीक्ष्री
- 4. मर्देशक्ति महिन्मिक्ति । शुन्दामा मी क्ता
- 5. अप्तरः हेर्न् अर्थेक् ये नि। सुन्दरम्पदमी सुन्।
- 6. शःदेनाः व्यत्कः हो। शुः ५८: माटः माः शुना

3. In the middle of the black clouds

Lightning flashes from our good Lord's sword.

4. In the middle of the black clouds

Lightning flashes from the godly King Kesar's sword.

Notes.

This song furnishes us with one of the strongest arguments to prove Kesar's nature-origin.

XXX. The Nyopa's Carpet. A Wedding Song.

- A. People of the house ask :-
 - 1. The high sky,

Whose and what carpet is it?

2. The high glacier,

Whose and what carpet is it?

3. The high rock,

Whose and what carpet is it?

4. The high ocean,

Whose and what carpet is it?

5. The high castle,

Whose and what carpet is it?

6. The wide earth,

Whose and what carpet is it?

- 7. ব্রিজ:बेर्।संकेंজरी। গুর্দদাদানীশ্বর।
- 8. अध्यक्षे में दे।

सुन्दाम् मान्स्र

- % द्वुःविदःवनाशःस्वादे। अःददःनादःनीःश्वा
- 10. ङ्गस्य सुना रेट है। शुन्द मार मी सुना।

B. Nyopas:—

- 1. বৃষাষ্ট্র্র মার্ছ্রর নির্দ্র। ঈ'ক্লানান্ট্রমান্ট্র মান্ট্র
- 2. नादशः हुँ ने सर्वेष सं ने । श्रेटः नो नायुः रताः श्रेष
- 4. अर्डे अर्के न् अर्के न्या ने स्वता अर्के मार्के न स्वता में स्वता
- 5. सामर क्षेत्रसम्बद्धाः स्वर्गे के के क्षेत्रमादि समित क्ष्या
- 6. शर्तेम् खेंत्र के ते। कु क्मा कुत्र चेंत्र स्व

- 7. The blue-bordered saddle-cloth, Whose and what carpet is it?
- 8. The grey deer-skin,

 Whose and what carpet is it?
- 9. Those meadows and woods,

 Whose and what carpet are they?
- 10. That long piece of woollen cloth,
 Whose and what carpet is it?
- B. The Nyopas say:—
 - 1. The high sky

Is the carpet of sun and moon.

- 2. The high glacier

 Is the carpet of the lion with the turquoise mane.
- The high rock
 Is the carpet of the mountain goat, the old ox.
- 4. The high ocean

 Is the carpet of the fish 'golden eye.'
- The high castle
 Is the carpet of great men.
- 6. The wide earth

 Is the carpet of the King of China.

- ⁷ ট্রিম রিশ দি মূর্ণ নি। জে দ্যু ন্যম মেরি স্থব।
- ^{8.} अञ्चरश्चेत्री अञ्जासुनहुटाटेञ्डा
- ^{9.} दुःविद्यवन्यस्यस्यादे। जनदःज्ञेनमदेःभ्रव।
- 10. ङ्गमानुःस्यमान्देदःने। ॐतमाञ्चनपनुनकेन्द्रना।

- A. 4. mthsom=mthso, lake. 6. phonche or pholche, much, in this connection 'much land.' 7. khrom zed=khromme zed, 'glittering brush,' used for velvet. 10. yug means 'not sewn,' I am told; thus 'a long woven piece of cloth.'
- B. 3. ba rgan, old ox; compare song No. XV. 29. 8. Agu Khru btung (the spelling of the name is doubtful) has not a human, but a falcon's head.

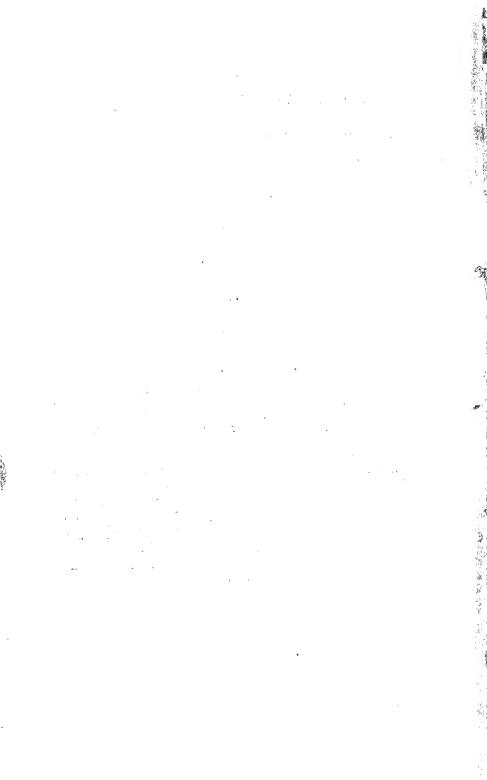
- The blue-bordered saddle-cloth
 Is the carpet of Agu dPalle.
- 8. The grey deer-skin

 Is the carpet of Agu Khru blung.
- Those meadows and woods
 Are the carpet of the great and little birds.
- 10. That long piece of woollen cloth
 Is the carpet of the Nyopas, the seven brethren.

This song shows the general character of the wedding song very well. It is not in direct connection with the rest of the wedding songs, but forms a scene by itself. After the Nyopas (lit. "buyers" of the bride) have entered the house, they are not allowed to sit down on a carpet, until they have answered the questions, which form the first half of this song.

Meanwhile Dr. Laufer's criticism of my German paper on the Kesar-saga has reached me. In my English edition of the Kesar-saga which, I hope, will soon be published in the Indian Antiquary, I entered in full into his criticism. As regards the above songs, I can take up the responsibility as to the correctness of the Tibetan texts. The English translation is as literal as I could possibly render it without becoming unintelligible.

A. H. FRANCKE.



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XXXI. Preparations for the Bono-na festival. Dard_Text.

- ^{1.} विगार्भे दिराञ्चर अप्तर्हें अप्यदि विगा।
- 2. अरःसदे मुः केर्रः परः पदे लगा।
- ³. মম''মম'ম'ঽ|
- 4. 533 3 NET 3431
- 5. वार्क्टा विभाग्ने स्टाट होवा वे।
- 6. कटा रैमामी केंद्र दे।
- 7. म्वापार्यः सेते वाचे।
- 8. र्टू प्य रेवेब वे।
- º र्रें हें दें सुर ष्य रेदेव वो
- 10. ये सुर्ष्य रेवेव वे।
- 11. सरासुराखरीदेवादे। याहायाया।
- 12. मिंग. दे मिंट समाखा रिवे ने
- ^{13.} ব্ৰাৰ্ক্সীদেৰ দীৰ্মাৰ বি
- 14. 5.5 Al
- 15. महिंदिर मुमा सुर्से छा रेदेव है।
- 16. यामिकेकेकेस्याङ्ग्याहकेसा।
- 17. क्वार्चेर युःश्चिष्य रेवेवावे।
- 18. स् र्रेन्य न्त्रस्ड कुँ।
- ^{19.} ष्यारुवै मिंदा सेवमायाषा सेविवाने।

XXXI. Preparations for the Bōno-nā festival. Tibetan (Ladakhi) Translation.

- 1. लगारी बरास्र सार्वे सारा ते लगा
- ². भूर सदिनु धुँद् पर यदे लगा
- 3. 35.2.11
- 4. भूरायाद्द्रभशायेम।
- 5. वरुट यरे में वर्ह्स विना।
- ^{6.} कद:रेम्।श:रेद्र।
- 7. ब्रिसिट्-चेमा
- 8. दे.्श.विंटः चेना।
- ^{9.} रे'क्शर्ने'स्र्राह्मिंदः वैना।
- 10. ये सुर मिंद्र भेगा
- 11. धरःस्र मिंदः भेना राह्यापा
- 12. विरायना न्दर थे अन्त हिंद भीना।
- 13. क्षेत्र हेर्चे। यहमासः विमा
- ^{14.} দার্লুব'ন্থব'র্নুদা।
- 15. ब्राक्टें सेवर्नेन हिंद।
- 16. श्रद्धन्यवर्त्रनिष्टित् रहिण्वा
- ^{17.} कबार्देर सेवार्नेना हिंद।
- 18. देव व समामा
- 19. मुरणुम्भक्देन्न हिंदः विमा

- ^{20.} वे वे नुषु सम्मायन ने देव ने ।
- ^{21.} भटः अन्नाः सन्यामनः नेतिनः ने।
- 22. म् ये वमा रामक हिले व
- 28. मु यो सस्य नर मिन्द्रिय है।
- 24. मु विष्य निमान निवेद के।
- ²⁵ वेर्र 'हे 'खम' वर प्रकृतिव वी
- ^{26.} रुपः पुरःगाः के स्रायामक् दिवः के।
- ^{27.} शुःम्यायाधासम् प्रासुनिद्धाने।
- ²⁸. सुःम्। प्रायः भेर्जः चरः सुः देवेदन हो।
- ^{29.} रीह्र के के के के कि
- ^{30.} वरासेरावेषकारी
- ^{31.} क्ष्यः श्रःमी ने ।
- ^{32.} স্কু'ব্ৰা'ক|
- 33. शेरुसप्देश

XXXII. Origin of the World. Dard Text.

- 1. क्षे सुभवदान्दा से से ले क्षाका
- 2. अर में से सुवासर्वे लेकम्स।
- ^{3.} নব ৰিখা ক্ৰমাধা
- ^{4.} বে "জ্বি" শূম কেনাধা

- ^{20.} केन के न्या समा ननमास विमा।
- 21. दमासाद्यरासम्बर्तम् समायतमासादीम।
- 22. मुर्भिःदमार्रम् मानम्बाद्यानिम्।
- 23. मासिमासून सेन नेना ननमस निमा
- ^{24.} नाथे मुट सनाय निष्य भैना।
- 25. ष्ट्रास नर रे सेन रेनि नर्मास विमा
 - 26. चॅब चॅब गा भे सूब सेव नेंग मनमार विग।
- 27. शुमामी यथा थे में इंडिंश में इंडिंगी
- 28. शिमामान्यमा भे स्ट्रम्सि विमा
- 29. के.स्ट.न्गॅब्स्अर्क्रेनायाल्।
- ^{30.} हमासेर्रे में रूर्स्स
- $^{31.}$ শ্লুমে:র্রমে:নূলা।
- ^{32.} শুশুম-র্ম-পূদা।
- ^{33.} भेगानविध्यः विना

XXXII. Origin of the World. Tibetan Translation.

- भ्रे. स्थित्रस्टार्ग्युक्ष्रीयात्रस्थाः
- ^{3.} প্রু:ঋীদাস্ত ক্রমেনেরনাধা।
- 4. প্র.পু.মি.রাट.পুনা.কনার।

- 5. यागूर रे लेखे कम्बा
- ^{6.} इंद"र्ने द्र"कम्ब
- ^{7.} ጜሮችጟ፞ጜጜጜጜጜ
- 8. श्रेग्विट हे बुद्ध केंद्र केंद्र
- ^{9.} छोग्। इटा देवु पर पोप्स के से दे।
- 10. छोग्।उद्दर्भ स्ट्रेंद्र स्ट्रेन्ट्र स्ट्रेन्ट्र स्ट्रेन्ट्र स्ट्रेन्ट्र स्ट्रेन्ट्र स्ट्रेन्ट्र स्ट्रेन्ट्र
- 11. ष्रोग्।उ८: ते ड्रू "र प्ये"र "के री वे ।
- 12. छोण्ड्रा हे ब्रू म केंद्र में कु लें माबिस है।
- ^{13.} ह्यारेनेसन्त्राहेभाकम्बा
- 14. শি-ই-ই-কেশ্ৰা
- ^{15.} रेट्र में र्हे ब्रू राजे राजेशेवी
- ^{16.} ध्येम में 'हें ड्रू" र उंद 'दब दें प्
- 17. खोगा में हिं हू र उंद र द है थि।
- 18. छोगार्गे हें ज्ञू र उंतर्त हो हैं र जे शेवे।
- ^{19.} টুইুশ্রেই ব্রুট্ডেক্রন্থা
- ^{20.} नेत्र मेर्निन्स व नित्र क्षारा
- 21. नुःखेणाः चेंदे त्रुः रुःधः रः केंदो

- শ্বর্ত্বামঞ্জনমা।
- ^{6.} श्वरास्त्रीतृषः रे.माशुक्राकमाहा।
- ⁸· मोडेमा'र्रे दे'क्षेट'त्र'र्केट'रे'न्गर'र्रे बेर।
- 9. रे.मोर्डमार्से हे.श्रीट.ज.इ.ड्रिमारट. बेर्
- ^{10.} के महिमार्से दे सिद्या केंद्र के द्**सर** से बिका
- 11. रे.मार्डमार्से दे.श्रीटाया रे.बिमारटा बेर।
- ^{2.} रे महिमार्स दे होट त्या केंद्र रे खूँ के जेर ।
- ^{14.} विदामाशुक्षाकमाश ।
- 15. विदामासुसर्ये विस्तिदासर्वन्तिमानदानेन।
- 16. विद्यम्बिम् सॅ विस्थाद्यस्त्रम् न्यास्य विस्
- ^{17.} विदाम्बिमार्थे विस्थाद्यस्त्रस्थितस्य
- ^{18.} विरामिडेमार्थे दे स्नेरासार्वदान्द्रान्सरार्थे डेरा
- 19. चीट मिश्रिभः स्त्रितिका स्वे के खेना कना श
- 20. विद्रामुख्याचे विश्वाम्य मुख्या कपाया
- 21. गुमिरुमार्चे दे सिम्प्रस्कित

- 22. नुष्लेग्। चेंदि चूर्र नुष्मुल में द्राचे राजे शिदी
- 23. मुख्याचे दे बुन्य स्थित विश्व
- 24. नुःखेणाः विद्याः संगुरःगुरः हिंदाः वे राज्ञे की
- 25. नुःखेगाः चे दे व्राप्तः स्थापः व्राप्ते के वे ।
- 26. मु:क्षेम् मिं दे हु सम्बेख के मिंहिय के सम्बेक के दे ।

XXXIII. Hunting the Ibex. Dard Text.

- 1. र्वा-र्हेनुः वयमा ये५५५५र्हेों।
- 2. 5 उने में निष्
- ^{3.} वटामिटाशास्त्रमासुर्देखा।
- ⁴· বুল্কুম্পূর্ণস্মিন্য I.
- ^{5.} मी भेरत्र सूर मेरा
- 6. मीयाश्रेटमी मुयारी हें श्रीहें आसमी उनित्।
- ⁷ र्वे र्ने कुट्ट स्थायः वर्गे देनाचे।
- ^৪· 5-29 ব মান্দ্র ন্মান্দ্র ।
- 9. W.पर्ने ने ने । क्यामक्यार्व्यार्व्या
- 10. ष्ट्रमानिः राष्ट्रिन्दिः दुः रमा छिगा चेदः विस्तुसासे ।

- 22. युःम्विम् यं दिः स्रीटायः युः कुयः के निः से निः स
- ^{23.} मुमिर्डमिसे दे सिराय रे विमानदा बेर।
- ^{24.} चुःम्हिम् सं ते सिराया हिस चुः बेर्।
- ^{25.} मुमिडेगार्से दे सेटाया डेविगार दिर्

XXXIII. Hunting the Ibex.

Tibetan Translation.

- 1. नेवसम्बन्धमानेन्यन
- 2. विवार्षेट्यक् वेट र्श्रा
- 3. रनाइन्सक्सायाहै।
- 4. ব'ৰু ম'বন্ম বিমার্থমি |
- 5. मी भेर भारी सार में विद्यार्था ।
- ^{6.} मित्राक्षेटानो सुत्राचेर् हो भावत्र मुँ। भर्नो त्याचेटार्केट ।
- ^{८.} <u>ब्रिमाब्र्ट.</u>गोबनीश.ल.च.पिंमा.कुना।
- ^{9.} ঋণু দুঁ দুঁ দুঁ দুঁ । কমমকমকম
- ^{10.} रे.स्प्रसन्नेर.स.र्-रना ठेना बेर र्श्नेट क्षार्का (ब्रह्म)
- 11. मृत्र्न्रस्य प्रम्पान्य ।

- 12. बूर्ना येदमा निरुक्षम में ।
- 18. न्गर में दे चे सुर हूँना येदमा प्रश्रम से ।
- 14. न्यार संदि सर सुर हूँना लेवना नक्स स्मार्से।
- 15. विंत्यना विंद अर हूँना तेत्ना न्तरसुभ से ।
 - 16. हे यह हैं है जेरम प्रमुख
- 17. हिन्द्राः यं हे हे हेन्द्रा येत्ना यव सुरा हो।
- 18. देव देव देव हैं है व वित्रमा निवस्त में
- 19. 子子。何素素質65"1。何天子有所有常量65"1
- 20. इन्हें वृन्तुः तेन्सुसः स्।
- 21. वॉर्न्स्क्निम्त्रिस्स्यार्से।
- 22. हे सुल लें यता लें।
- 28. ज्याज्या जे जे ज्या येत्या प्रश्रुम से
- 24. 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 1
- 25. स्तास्ता र रेस्ता येत्ना प्रा
 - 26. बुदः बुदः रें के बुदः सेत्याः प्रा
 - 27. ঐস্ব্ৰন্সমস্ত্ৰন্ত্ৰিন্ত্ৰ
 - 28. स र्ने ने में ब्रे रहत के रिक्ष के कि हैं।
 - 29. देख्या देखेश न तम्म सी
 - 30. मःर्भिने श्रेक्तस्य स्

- ^{12.} শ্বন্ধান্ত্রন্ত্রীজেন্ত্রেন।
- 13. द्रणर से दे से सुर भिन सामन मी खालर।
- 14. न्यार से दे सर सुर भेरा सामन मी खा ल्या
- 12. मृत्यमामिट्सर्ग्यन्यस्य स्त्रीयः
- 16. रेहे य.क. देश या मामश्य यदे या १८।
- 17. थानेराने स्मिन्यत्यात्या व्या
- 18. नैयनियसेंदिष्ट्रेसर्वेदिदेन्येष्ट
- 19. दे वहा क्रीव गुव सेवा सेवा सवा सविद दे ।
- ^{20.} ने क्यामालु त्राहर ने स्प्रांति ।
- 21. नै नुसन्तर्भः त्मूम् में जिद्दा ती स्थाल्य ।
- 22. ধ্বস্থানাজ্ব।
- 28. इमाइमाबेर देश द्वर १ १ ५ १ १ ।
- 24. र तुर तुर अवेट देर भे छाल्रा
- ^{25.} यत्रस्यायात्र्नुम्यायाखान्।
- ^{26.} म्निर्मः बेरः ने अन्तः यन्मः स्मिन् मी । ।
- ^{27.} ये. स्वन्यम् स्वन्यम् स्वन्यम्
- 28. देवसाङ्गायायस्य यहरादेन यो स्याक्षा
- 29. दी उमा हेर्ने दे रि. र पदी ना ना वासी हेर्रे ।
- 30. पि.र्श्ने.सकूरं.तर.सीज.लुक्.जु.ख्य.बिट

- ^{31.} मिश्रासुःरामिश्लेरि
- $^{32.}$ 5 ত ব কি বিৰ বিজ্ঞান বিন্দ্ৰ নি শ্ৰুম $\widetilde{\mathsf{A}}$ ।
- ^{33.} દ્રાપિત શ્રૈય કુલા શ્રી ? તિ. શ્રું વીંય હ્યું શ્રિયા શ્રું !
- 34. य में जा भाषा ये प्राप्त में सुका के सुका के सुका के स
- ^{35.} व कुरारा विविवारे भ्रीका मुक्ते समावें।
- ^{36.} मार्के क्षेत्र के र्तेत्वृत्य य देदकार्के सुक्ष के ।

XXXIV. Dance of the Hunter.

Dard Text.

- 1. र्रे में ने में श्री ए मुनु में खुस से ।
- 2. ॲबर्'बेरॅसद्द्र'मानुष्यम् कमुबर्'वेर्ससम्बर्
- ³· বাইশ্বরিক্রিশার্
- 4. हे"शे'हेमजर्मे उ.ले. हे.लू. हे.लू. हे.लू.
- ^{5.} ક્રેશક્રેર-રે.વશ્રમું રાષ્ટ્રન્ય સુંધાયાશ કાર્યું સ્થિય થા

XXXV. Dance in Honor of the Yandring. Dard Text.

- 1. के ज्ञान। अव देर। अव देर नव मर्भ गुने नवश
- ^{2.} বুঁ শুক্রমেন্টেজুর্য
- ^{७.} रेस नेपान बर में पेर पेर से सुका से ।

- ^{31.} দিপ্রে'নিপ্র-ত্রনার্ট্র।
- ^{32.} हिंगाचेंट्यमुः त्यामः त्यायत्र हा छेशादेंटा त्ये खाल्ट।
- ^{83.} विकामाराङ्काबारका बादामाञ्जी त्मिराध्येवाया खाल्दा।
- ^{84.} ই'ৰমজে'শ্ব'ইমে'ম'ম'শ্বম'শীৰ|
- ^{35.} વ.જિદ.ત્રમી.ખ.ક્ષુકા.ઇત્તિર.જૂવ.જા.જા.બેદો
- ^{36.} श्चिर्मित्रः क्विनासः सः स्त्रीयसः स्त्राद्धाः सः विद्

XXXIV. Dance of the Hunter. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. ट्रे.वश.श्चेव.मी.र्र.क्ट्र मिर.पटाला बटा
- 2. मॉर्भेन रो तासन्तर्तरम् निम्निर तराखाला
- श्रुपन्तास्याम्याम्याम्यास्यान्त्रप्तित्रान्त्रप्तित्रप्तित्रप्त्रप्तित्रप्तित्रप्तित्रप्तित्रप्तित्रप्तित्रप्तित्रप्तित्रप्तित
- 4. कु. अप्र. अम्. ज. पंत्रेष्ट्र पटाका बटा
- 5· क्षेत्रः त्रेन् त्रः त्रः त्रः त्रः त्रः त्रः स्त्रः स्त्रः

XXXV. Dance in Honor of the Yandring. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. त्रायानी मिलि स्माना निश्चायम।
- ^{2.} শ্ৰদ্ধ শ্ৰী শ্ৰীম ৰ্ষ ন্মৰ ৷
- ³ रेब.पर्चेल.पचट.त्रु.लूब.चूचे.लु.लूटा

- 4. में श्राप्तेशवर प्राप्त सुकुर के सुरू से ।
- ^{5.} मना समासु वेर् मे भ सुन में सुम में।
- 6. ५८ को दे दे के प्रमास स्थाप की
- ^{7.} से र्निक्षित्र में इस से श

XXXVI. Migrations of the Dards. Dard Text.

- सॅ॰ॅंन्ड्ने॰रॅट॰ढरमु
 स्वर्मुर॰र्ड्युस्राधेंख्यासें।
- ² र्रेट"टे'ढुर'कुर्न"सम्भेर्भेषा वृष्यकार्त्रम्।
- 3· नदः शे 'हें हें 'वि 'नदः शे 'सेव 'व प्यव दि।
- 4. न. <u>च</u>्चे में शिर.श.णी
- 5. में अर में ग्या अर साथे में अप प्यापन है।
- ⁷· भूरार्दे मेर्निर्दे सुदाशाकी के स्मानायन देते।
- 8. ५८ से हें हें लें ५८ से से न प्या देट।
- ⁹· ঐ"শৃং ই' ক্রম: শ্র্র' ব্লিম্মে "ঐ'র্ন্ট' অব"র্নীম্য
- 11. गुःरेशकुमःम्पराधःपदःद्रैः।
- 12. म् श्रीटा स्रव क्विनिक्तः जना नाभाक्षा को के प्याप्त जन्म के हिए।

- 5. सम्। स्राभाशः में में न्येतः प्रेष्या स्राप्तः व्या
- ^{6.} ५२ त्रेन्प्यम्सामान्द्रम्सस्येत्रस्याधान्।
- 7. देन्याचेट विमायोग्यावट॥

XXXVI. Migrations of the Dards. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. देवसर्ग्राम्बर्ग्स्टाकुर्नाम्बर्ग्स्यस्थान्यः
- 2. र्रोट क्र मुंदिया नहीं न निवास प्राप्त स्वा
- 3. दर्ने वे अरम्परम्परस्य या यन् र सासे व व
- 4. मासुर विता वित्वेष सा
- 5. मॅदिर हें में अर अट य दें देशें श मिले यन्म या अपी
- 6. ५२ चे अरम्भाषात्रायन्तरम् अति । ग्रीम्बियन्।
- 7. 斜下子前下子場下下!
- 8. ५२ वे अप्तामायम्भाय नर्मः अने न गुःम्बि नर्मा
- 9. ঐপেষ্ট্রেমান্ত্র্বান্ত্রীমান্ত্রমান্ত্র্বা
- 10 . $^{\circ}$, $^{\circ}$
- 11. শ্রী ইমান্তমান্ধ্রনান্দ।
- 12. म् श्रेटञ्चरञ्चेनामर वृत्ताम छुत् ग्रीश्राहुर छैना ब्रुन्।

- ^{13.} यर णुर् र क्स णुक्ष स से के ल्या व प्यक रेट।
- 14. मानेशः त्मानुगासः से के सम्पनः रूप
- 15. मार्नेमा के उद्दामी सामिने सामाया दिया
- ^{16.} गुः पुरक्ष दर्जेन्स से हें अपप्पत र्रेट।
- ^{17.} नृतुन्तरद्गाः भैरासाकोर्नेण्यानायनाद्गीर।
- ^{18.} শ'ৰীহ"ম'ৰ্ক্তুলা"নীহ**়**
- 19. नुविस्निन्डनेसिनेखा
- 20. कॅन प्रेंब सर्बेब सन के के निमन के सन के
- 21. है हुँ ज्ञासमास्य।
- ^{22.} सदादेणदे सदादे प्रीवा
- 23. हें क्रुणों ॲव स्वयास्य।
- 24. अवर्रे देखर्रे भवर्रे भीवा
- 25. कें गिर्ध्व समासमा

XXXVII. The Azhang, a Benefactor. Dard Text.

- ्र शु[™]रेन'झ"रेन'सुस'से ।
- 2. न्द्नि हें हें न्द्र वे सुसारें।
- ३. ग्रार रेंद्र सेंब् सेद्मा ५ म्राह्म
- 4. हा धुव रु हे रश्र श्र विग्र

- ^{14.} ना वेशके भूगाय सद से के इर क्रूना।
- ^{15.} मार्चेमान्नेःक्षाःभेःसुदास्राने स्टन्म्। मान्नेयन्मायायाःन्।
- १६. क्रुप्तराक्षाक्षाक्षात्रविष्य मिन्नियनमाव्याप्यात्य
- ^{17.} ५४.२८. धुर. २५६. ८ सूच्। मुब्रे. वर्मालायाया
- ^{18.} (মাউনে'ৰ্য উচি'ষ্ট্) মাৰীনেমৰ্নীন ৰূলামা<mark>নৰ</mark> তৌৰ।
- ^{19.} ८र्झेनामीरेशक भिंगाबेंद्रानर्शेर्य परे उन्तर्मा।
- ^{20.} देर्नु झेर्मे धुत्राङ्गम्नि न्न्ना
- 21. ८२ में सेश्यास्तिकृत्यसाधित्।
- ^{22.} শু'ধ্ৰম'ঙ্কু'ন্'ৰি'ন5না
- 28. नामादिनः स्राचामी अप्तर्पेते।
- ^{24.} ध्रुत्रःक्षुःम्बिःनर्मा।
- ^{25.} दर्ने मुनुगुन्मुम्दः सेश्वर्था

XXXVII. The Azhang, a Benefactor.

Tibetan Translation.

- 1. क्षेत्र भेर्य स्थापहिंद्य विमा
- 2. देर्नेद्वाद्वान्यक्याद्वान्यक्याल्या
- 3· म्याडेंर सेंग्। द्रासेत्म। ५० मा
- 4. क्षाध्यायाष्ट्रित्रः विमा

- ^{5.} ५: पॅप्न"सर्ज्ञन"यः ग्रीन।
- 6. ক্ষমন্ত্ৰালীমালীমানেন্ত্ৰমান্ত্ৰমান্ত্ৰমান্ত্ৰমান্ত্ৰমান্ত্ৰী
- ⁷· सुःर्श्ने डरःगुन्यर् सन्दःस्यास्य
- ^{8.} वुरः'त्रमःभनः'त्रः'र्नेम्'योतमाः पृषःश्वमः'र्मे ।
- ^{9.} ୯୬"×୩'ଶିଦ"ଶ'ଶ୍ରିଦ"ଜିମ୍ମ"ନ୍ୟୁଷ୍ଟମ"ଶିଁ ।
- ^{10.} জে"ম্দান্ট্রমা"শ্রম্" শ্রেমা"শ্রমার্মা ।
- 11: म्बर्यस्वयायाम्बर्यस्यायम् वर्वे सुमास्य ।
- ^{12.} & দিন্দোক্তমে" ব্ৰ'ব্ৰম" মিন্দা প্ৰস্তুম মি
- ^{13.} ୨୮୫'ବି'ବ"&୮'ହି*"ଜିମ୍ମ" ଦ୍ରଷ୍ଟଶ୍ୟାରିଁ ।
- 14. व्रिमः वटः क्रवः में नायः तिरमाः ववः समान्त्री
- 15. मुत्र मृत्र के के कित नुख्य के ।

XXXVIII. The Beautiful Girls of Da. Dard Text.

- 1. उपाउपार्ने ने छु। मेन में सुका में।
- ^{2.} ष्ट्राक्षेत्राचार्ये सुन्नाकी
- ⁴ लना नेर ज्याना तुस तुस से सुसा से ।
- 5. ष्टाशेर्ने भेरे पर भेर्मे सुमार्गे ।

- 5. ८.७८.४८.ग्रॅ५.५.४.४५।
- 6. द्वंश देवे वट व मासेर प्रूर रेसेव देंमा प्र्रासी
- ⁸ मार्शर पुररे ५८ प्यत् ५८ स**र्**मा परे से प्येर प्रेस्ता खाना
- 9. ष्टारमा श्रीटा श्राञ्चीया ने चिरा स्मामन मी प्टा (बर)
- 10. खारमाश्चेरामाङेमातात्वुदासामनमीषाज्ञा
- 11. ब्रिन्समाशः सम्भामम् मुःष्यः ब्रा
- ^{12.} कु:र्नेक्' मुन्दिक्दः यह दाया विकास
- 13. हिंगा बेंद्र न कुट यहे जिं सूट सम्बनी जा लद।
- ^{14.} र्सिंभःकेन्द्रांत्राचात्राचन्द्रोत्तर्वेत्त्रात्तराचीः।
- 15. ब्रिकेट्रेन्द्रशबेंद्रगः विमान्ते छाल्दा।

XXXVIII. The Beautiful Girls of Da. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. नूर-नूर-भारि-वस-भेटिस-छा-लूट।
- 2. ८.५.चा त्रुचारा से चित्र से स्मिन् खाल्या
- ^{3.} ८ ५ में में मुं सुर ५८ त्र मे ।
- 4. यन् सु ने देर्र स्व रूप सेंब सेंब रूप प्र तो **भावर**।

- $^{6\cdot}$ সে"ম্বীসে"মুম্মিন্সেন্সম্মা
- ⁷ जा श भेना भू में ख़िट्य में सुन से ।
- ^৪০ **ডা** শ্বীৰ্মাক শ্বীন স্তাৰ্টী "দুম শ্ৰীৰ্মানী।
- ⁹: । সে'' মী'ব্ৰ'' বী গ্ৰুৰ'' বু ' শূৰ্য প্ৰাম' মী ।
- ^{10.} षा"शै'कुम"र्चे नेंर"र्जेश भें सुम"र्भे ।
- 12 . લુ"નભાલુન"સૂનાના લુઢાર્સૂત્રે જે ભેં હુરા તેં cei
- ^{13.} હ્યુ^ન ફેર્ન ફ્રેંમ માર્ચિફ્સન્ટ જે શુક્રા કો |
- $^{14.}$ র"ব্ম র্ট্রিম মি ্ট্রিন্ম কর্মের্ম রেঁ।
- 15. युःश्रेंब्रियःयार्श्वेदीःकवार्येषुमार्गे ।
- 16. र्हे हे ब्रेस ब्रेस ब्रेस ब्रेस ब्रेस व्रेस ।।

XXXIX. General Love.

Dard Text.

- ¹. মাৰ্ট্ৰাইনাৰ্মা
- 2. वटामें ट्राप्तु उउसे भेषा है।
- ^{3.} देट यमाग्रें नामन ने मुणदे द्वीय द्वीय द्वीय द्वीय द्वीय ।
- 4· ५८"য়ेॸॕॱॸॕॱख़॓ॱ५८"য়।
- 5. 45" मिंद शु है" हु 'दे।

- 6. ८.५.श्रेमार्योम्बिःश्रेमार्थ्येरायोखान्।
- 7. टाने सेनाञ्चायटा हे प्येंन यो खाल्टा
- ^{9.} ८ 'हे 'शें 'से 'सु 'हेमा '५५ 'थें 'अ' 'अ' 'ब ।
- 10. ८ ५ मनमञ्जू येना येना स्पर्धात्राका हो।
- 🗥 ୮.५% ଲୁଖ୍ୟଟ୍ୟ ଫ୍ରେଲ୍ସ୍ ନ୍ୟୁଡ୍ଲ୍ୟ୍ରିଲ୍ୟ୍
- ^{3.} व्रेर्मुययार्श्वेशयाखाल्ट।
- ^{14.} র্ড'বৃহ'র্ক্কুঝ'ঝ'ফ্লাক্রা
- ^{15.} सेव नेंचा कुताया ह्येंसा ५ टा यो प्याल्टा
- 16. देशम्बसम्बर्मसम्

XXXIX. General Love.

Tibetan Translation.

- 1. देवशाहिद्ररामीशारायायान्देश।
- 2. व्रायाध्यायाक्री
- ^{3.} र्केट्र्यूट्रस्टिम्सटम्सामन्स्तीःच। सिम्ससिस्सिम्।
- 4. ট্রিন্ট্রমানমান্দ্রনর্ভনির্
- ⁵. श्रीयायान्त्रयामन्त्रमी मुर्जे ।

- ^{6.} ಹंম"ম'র্কুম''র্কুম।
- ^{7.} वदार्गेदिने नियोधिक सुक्षा विके नियालिया
- ^{ଃ.} ଫ୍ରିୟୁଟ୍ଟିଞ୍କିଜ୍ୟକ୍ଷା
- ^{9.} স্ত্রীসামার্সার্সার্
- 10. बेर्ने केर्ने मुल्या
- 11. वटानिट्यायटायायु द्वर ।
- ^{12.} নম-র্থনাধী-ই-ধ্যমন্ত্রী-ছিম।
- ^{13.} ४४.५४.५५५५५५५५
- 14. ঐ পুমর দিলে কুলা
- 15. **8}**5"21"21"21"21"1
- 16. है इन्जर्स विकिन्।
- 17. वेर् अपृतुष्य समाने ।
- ^{18.} थाः १ हे हे ले हेना हे ॥

XL. Dawn of Morning.

Dard Text.

- 1. वेदः'शेयाधीसन्दिनः।
- ^{2.} सुक्ष सुदर् सिका सुदर् हैं।
- ^{৪.} প্রমামির্নির্নির সুশীতাদ।

- ^{6.} র্কমান্ত্রকার্ক্স।
- 7. रश.५१'धुयास उँदे धुया।
- ^{8.} गुः पूरत्वेंन्य देः हेंदेः सुता
- 9 . શ્રુૈ ζ માં બે ζ મામત્ર હ્રદાસ દાસ દાસ સ્થી ત્યાપ્ય
- 10. देन्सरायम्बिसराउँस।
- 11. सुकाराषद्भावर्द्धश्राही
- 12. वरायम्बर्सरस्य भ्रीवावेर।
- 13 . $\mathbf{W}\mathbf{F}$ $\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}}\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{f}}}\mathbf{$
- 14. गुः পুर মাশ্রবাধাশ্লীবারী ।
- ^{15.} श्चित्रार्थे दार्गिता क्षेत्र के विष्
- 16. के रूप्ताब के मिन
- 17. भार्ने दायार् येमा रेमा स्था
- 18. था भा बेर हे भग या विरा

XL. Dawn of Morning

Tibetan Translation.

- 1. ८.२८.८४.२.२.१.१.मा.चशनायादा
- 2. नात्रमायादशासेत्। नात्रमायादशासेत्।
- 8. ष्याब्दायादेवसम्बद्धार्यस्य त्र्म।

- 4. ब्रम्बेर्नेब्र्नेस्निन्न्त्वाद्यात्वेद्यात्।
- 5. शुक्ष धुद्द हें बुक्ष के हें हैं के मे खुद्द ।
- 6. सुस्र सेंश रें रें प्रया येग रेवु ८ ।
- 7. शुक्ष केंश्रे कें कृत भेग्यू प्रा
- ^{ଃ.} ଖ୍ୟା'୴୮ନୁଁଶିକା,ଖୁଁଧୁଁଷ୍ଟଲ୍ଲାଲିଲି
- 9. सुमार्भेश से में त्या मेना मेर्द्ध मा
- ^{10.} ଖୁଷ-ମିଟ୍ରେଷ-ମିକ୍ରିଷ୍ଟ ମିଟ୍ରିଷ୍ଟ ।
- 11. नेवान्दानुस्त्रुसार्वे सुदा।
- 12. ৡ "X-3-4X**|45**-1ৢ-1&|
- 18. उँदिया हे बुसायदा सो हे छु। हे दुदा

XLI. Pastoral Song

Dard Text.

- 1. র্ত্রমার্ক্রমার্বর্ব্রমার্ক্রমার্ক্রমার্ক্রমার্ক্রমার্ক্রমার্ক্রমার্ক্রমার্ক্রমার্ক্রমার্ক্রমার্ক্রমার্ক্রমার্ক্রমার্ক্রমার্ক্রমার্ক্রমার্ক্রমার্
- ^{2.} ब्राक्ष विभिन्ने के कि क्षा के प्र
- ^{3.} शुक्षार्भे सुकाहेरायाञ्चे ।
- 4. वे भे में में में मानी विश्वास में।
- ^{5.} প্রমার্ম মির্দুমাঞ্চলুমান্ম দিলা।
- ^{6.} **୴୷ୖୣ**ଽଽ୕ୣଡ଼୕୴ୄୢଷ୕ୢ୕ଌୖୄ୕ଽୖଢ଼୕ୄଌୄ୶ୖ୶ୄ୕
- ^{7.} निःसिर्दुःनियासरान्दाःसिस्सार्से।
- 8. ५०.५ रे.स. १.५८ म.स. १.५८ म.स.

- ⁴· শু⊏-দুদ-উদা-দেউ-ভূ-ম-র্নুনা-দেখ-উ-<u>ভ</u>-ম-র্-ুদা-মি ।
- म्यवसायटाङ्गाखाल्टायाङ्ग्रीसाङ्ग्रीपिटाटेन्।
- ^{6.} ଔ(୭୮୮ देश से श्लूय रेमा यहें भित्र।
- ^{7.} ष्याब्दादेशःकृतः हेमानहें प्येत्।
- ^{8.} मुद्रसाथटा है 'खालटा हैं म्यारा हो र ।
- 9. षाल्टारेशयोजनाउँमायर्रेशेत्।
- 10. मान्सायराष्ट्रीखान्दरायाये ।
- 1. ये व्यापार्य (वट मार्वे र व्यापा मीर्।
- 12. मार्नेन याङ्ग्रीव यस्यस्य स्प्रिट स्प्रेव।
- 13. कृ.संनादमायाः कृ.स्मावाः सार्याः सीत्।।

XLI. Pastoral Song.

Tibetan Translation.

- 1. र्स्सिल्यल्यम्सिकेन्।
- ^{2.} ब्राडेशक्षाचे विमार्डेश आव्रासी
- ३. स्य. बट. प्रची स्थ. पर्ने ची. ची. हें इं।
- 4 इंस्लिम संलिमायम्स ने सिरायेषाल्य।
- क्षाब्दादिश्यस्थान्ने में द्रायानाद्धे हिंद्।
- 6. अयः हेर मिल्ट यः होत्।
- 7. दशक्रिंशक्षेत्रज्ञास्त्रिंग्राम्यान्।
- 8. मार्शर^भर्येते सुरा हे **भेर**ी

- 9- শ্বর্মারমার্মার্মারমার্মার
- 10. हमार्के नज्ञाक्षज्ञारी
- 11. विभाद्रात्वयदार्भे सुमार्भे ।
- ^{12.} ধন্দু-শ্র-ই-শ্রেন্ধ্রমার্ম।
- ^{13.} চ্ছাৰামানিয়মান।
- ^{14.} বু"হাদেশ দু" ই মি বুম ম ম 🏻

XLII. The Blessed Herdsman.

Dard Text.

- 1. छ्राप्ट्राइर्के सिंहुसार्से।
- 2. किं रूप रेजुप्तेर कें सुक्षा कें।
- 8. सुर्ब सुमार्ज सुरार्ज सुमार्ज कू सी जुन ।
- 4. नु"सुन"र्ले सुम"र्से ।
- ^{5.} तुन सुन हें ये से सुन से ।

XLIII. Preparation of Curdled Milk. Dard Text.

- 1. रेत्यानेस्य स्टानेसेस्य में
- ^{2.} ব্ৰ'ড'ষ্ট্ৰ''ব্ৰ'ড্ৰ'ৰ্ড্ৰ
- 8. कु भेजमाये दुव में हुस से ।

- 9. इत्राच्या स्पूर्ति स्वास्त्र
- 10. १ वें य १ हम में १ ८ मे मान में में में
- 11. क्षे विना भेरिका की दिन कि कि विन
- 12. र तुनानी मूर्र य दन्दर रेना लेख बर
- 18. 3-75-14-@181-95|
- 14. वर्ट्स्यावम्बहार्देस्यायम्बहा

XLII. The Blessed Herdsman.

Tibetan Translation.

- 1. रामसार्भे सामन्दादेन से ज्याला
- 2. न्रॉविस्ट्रिमायाषुदिवस्तुमायाखादा।
- 3. मानस्यात्र हे रे मा ही सा
- 4. यर्ट्स्याट्स्ट्रिट्स्यख्य
- 5. ते सम्मद्भिष्यं विद्या

XLIII. Preparation of Curdled Milk. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. श्रञ्जीयरशत्रनायाश्रलिय।
- 2. यहरामात्रक्षक्षक्षेत्रे मुन्दामाराष्ट्रे स्पेदासे खाला।
- 3. रे.मा.मूट. वैमाल स्प्रेस्

- 4. क्रुक्षियमान्निरःसुक्रक्षेत्रसम्ब्रा
- ⁵ कू ये से कं रमा खरे देव वे ये सुम से ।
- 6. कामेन नुपुर केन कुन वेर्सिसमार्से।
- ⁷ ये हे तुन्यु खनमें सुमार्थे ।
- 9. मृत्राञ्चेंया विरामेर विराह्यका हो ।
- 10. र्यान् मात्रवसार्यमा दुवार्वे सुसार्वे ।
- 11. म्बर्वसायुः श्रूषःसायि दुवः विस्तुसार्के ।
- ^{12.} ই দু শু শ্বিদ্বান মি
- 18. सुनाह्याम्याम्यावे सुमार्थे ।
- 14. वर्षा १३८ १३ वर्षा सुन मिस्सा स्

XLIV. Profits of Pasture-life. Dard Text.

- 1. देन्त्रिक्षक्षक्षक्षक्षक्षक्षक्ष
- ² र्वे मृक्तिरिवर्शे सुसार्थे।
- ³ विद्रार्शकाश्चर विश्वसार्वे ।
- 4. र वे श्रेपमा मेर सुव ते सुका है।
- b. यून् में मिन मिन ने ने के खुका के ।

- 4. रेम्'र्ट्स्स्मारक्षेळ्र्ये
- ^{5.} रे.म्ग्रा्व मुक्ति कंट रमा यह टाटे**र** शेष्ठा वट ।
- 6. रे.म्। अ.स्. सम्बद्धाः हेन् खाल्य।
- ^{7.} रेज्यार्ने सम्बेर्ग्यस्थाल्य।
- ^{8.} ब्रिन्ड्रिक्ट्रेक्ट्रियपटायेषाब्द।
- ^{9.} वे मुलय सेंट नेनिय प्राव्हा
- 10. देवस वें या सेंग दें यो अपना
- 11. विविधार में प्रिक्ति हैं। त्रिक्ति हैं।
- 12. देवसामयानुवामहिमार्नेदायेखान्।
- 13. पर्योट:पर्योटशःक्ष्मीयः भुःग्राख्टा
- 14. कटानुभारादे वटाता हुनाबार्नेट सो खाल्ट।

XLIV. Profits of Pasture-life. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. रे.वंश्वादश्यासरःश्र्र्मायर्माकालदा
- 2. देवसारसस्यस्यस्यस्यस्य
- ^{3.} र्गोर्यः अर्केमायः लुः चः लिमाः सुयः यर् नुमायः स्थालर ।
- 4. शुनाना र्ट्स्ट्राम्ट के स्त्रे स्त्राक्ट।
- ^{5.} यस वृद्ध त्रियात् न्या से खाल्दा

- 6. ব্রিদেনে দিশীন নামানিক নির্মিষ্টার মার্
- ^{7.} अटटर रेसर रेमिंज लेखिस से ।
- ^{8.} गुर"भें सर"रे वित्र में खुस सें।

This hymnal (Nos. XXXI-XLIV) is sung at Da, Garkunu, and the other villages of the Eastern Dards (Shina) at the time of the Bono-nā festival, which is celebrated every third year. celebrated in 1903, and will be celebrated again in 1906. above songs were dictated by 'aBrug bkrashis, who is a lha bab and one of the principal recitors at the festival. Being a lha bab, i.e., a person, on whom the gods descend, or who becomes possessed by their spirits, he officiates as a priest at sheep offerings and other rites of their Pre-Buddhist religion. The songs were written down and furnished with a West-Tibetan translation by Thar rnyed chos 'aphel, who is now a Christian Catechist, but who used to be a Buddhist lama at Da and Garkunu, about seven years ago. Although he understands the language of the Eastern Dards perfectly well, the Tibetan alphabet presented great difficulties, when applied to the foreign sounds of an Aryan language. But on the whole the orthography is tolerably accurate. Accentuated syllables are marked by two dots (thseg). I hope to edit the same songs once more with Roman transscription and a full vocabulary of all the words and forms occuring in the hymnal. The songs are called the 18 songs (glu athrungsh); but at present there appear to be only 14 of them. I suppose that in several cases (see for instance No XXXVII) several originally separate songs grew together and afterwards were taken for one single song. The word mummo, which signifies uncle at the present day (the ordinary term of address to male persons), is said to stand for 'uncle of the past' in the songs. Therefore it has to be translated by 'fore-father.' But in songs Nos. XLII-XLIV, the mummo seems to be the male Dard of the present day.

The hymnal is interesting for two reasons: (1) it contains the last remnants of Dard mythology, particularly their account of the origin of the world. The system of colours as contained in it reminds us of the Tibetan g Ling chos. (2) it contains the historical recollections of the Eastern Dards (compare No. XXXVI). They have not yet forgotten that at one time their forefathers emigrated from Gilgit, and the list of place-names shows the route of their spreading towards south-east, up the Indus-valley very well. All the villages, mentioned in the songs, are well-known places. If

- ^{6.} उ.क्रॅनिम्लिसम्बर्धन्तर्मास्त्राबर।
- ⁷· ইন্মিল্<mark>ম'ন্ম্ব্'ই'র'</mark>ঊর'ঐ'জ'ন্।
- ^{৪.} শ্লুমার্স্ট্রামদা্রান্ম**ন্**ন্রামীর্কামান্ত্রা

Abstract of contents. No. XXXI. Preparations for the festival. All the provisions and flowers, required for the festival, are

ordered to be brought.

No. XXXII. Account of the origin of the world. Out of the water a meadow rose, and three mountains grew on that meadow. The names of the mountains are: The white, the red and the blue jewel-hill. On these three hills three trees grew. Their names are: The white, the blue and the red sandal-tree. Three birds grew on the three trees. Their names are: The wild eagle (on the white tree), the fowl (on the red tree), and the black Biru jolmo on the blue tree. [The three mountains and trees are probably thought to exist one on the top of the other, and thus to constitute the three worlds. Compare the mythology of the g Ling chos].

No. XXXIII. Description of a festival at Gilgit, the home of the fore-fathers of the Eastern Dards. The boys of Gilgit and Brushal, and the girls of Rashtran and Sathsil, were assembled for a dance, with the lion-king of Gilgit at the head of the dancers. Suddenly a noise was heard on the Ambiri-hill, and a herd of ibex discovered. It is described in full, how these ibex were hunted

with bow and arrow, and how the meat was distributed.

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No. XXXIV. The happy hunter is placed at the head of the dancers, carrying the horn, the skin etc. of the ibex. When he

has finished dancing, he is ordered to walk towards east.

No. XXXV. The question is asked, from whence the gods (yandring) come. It is answered that they come out of the middle of the sky. Therefore everybody puts on his best suit. [The gods are supposed to be present at the dance].

No. XXXVI. The emigration from Gilgit. The Dards went to Rong churgyud, thence to Gusur and Koarto kumar, both famous for their currants; thence to Skardogod, famous for willows; thence

they cannot be found on maps, it is due to the terrible orthography

of Indian maps.

As regards the language of the songs, it is a very mixed language. Not only are about half of the words either pure Tibetan or derived from Tibetan stems, but also the grammatical system has been adapted to a far degree to that of the Tibetan language. I think I shall not be blamed for having included the Dard hymnal in my collection of Ladakhi songs. It has been the Ladakhi dialect which has influenced the language of the Minaro-Dards (as they call themselves), and the Dard villages have been part of the Ladakhi kingdom for several centuries.

Pronunciation of the Dard texts: All letters are to be pronounced in full; for instance by un not to be pronounced jun, but by un; gra not dra, but gra. The gutturals kh and gh are denoted by Tibetan rkh and rg. German \ddot{o} is expressed by o + e; slavonic

ou is expressed by o. + u.

XLV. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

- 1. न्ग्निंसर्केम् अप्तिन्।
- 2. ने'न्स'ने'नेमागी'र'रे'सुन्।
- ৪. বর্ম.পুরান্মরনীম.১.মীব।
- 4. ५ मॅनिस्सर्केमासिन्।

XLVI. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

বয়বায়য়য়য়য়য়ৢয়।

to Shiggar or Chambrozhing; thence to Kyeris chumghag, and Ghasing mantrokhar, famous for gravel; thence to Parkudda, exactly under the middle of the sky; thence to Gabis, famous for pencil-cedars, thence to Ganog, famous on account of its holy willow-tree; thence to Kyishur, the field of the gods (lha); thence to Handrangmir and Hanu. When coming from Sa theil (near Gilgit), Sanid was founded first of all.

No. XXXVII. An offering is ordered to be brought to the country of the gods (lha yul). We shall all go there! Then the fore-father (mummo) is praised as the benefactor of the people.

No. XXXVIII. The girls rise, praising their own beauty and attractions, and admonish the boys (or ancestors?) to decorate their own persons afresh and join the dance.

No. XXXIX. The good harvest in the different villages is praised. In between the cry, to show love (probably sensual love) occurs.

No. XL. The first light of the morning appears (the festival lasts during the whole of the night). The fore-father feels cold, hungry, thirsty and tired. He is cared for.

No. XLI. The fore-father, provided with some food, takes the goats and sheep to the pasture-ground; in the evening he brings the herds home with their stomachs filled.

No. XLII. The goats are milked; [next] morning a kid is born.

No. XLIII. A shepherd-scene. Curdled milk is made and eaten.

No. XLIV. Butter is made; the sheep are thriving; the fattest rams and geldings will be killed and eaten.

XLV. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

- 1. O God,
- 2. Something pure, oh may it appear!
- 3. Some happines, oh may it come to pass!
- 4. O God.

XLVI. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

1. O exalted one,

- ². ৼিউদিশাশী শ্লুমিনা
- ^{3.} ব্ৰানীমারীনামাঙ্গাদা
- 4. ज्यारेमान्युमार्केर् हेमान्गुःस्यारहेमा।
- 5. ব্রদাশ:মানু**র** 🛚

XLVII. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

- 1. न्गेनिसर्केमासिन्।
- 2. श्रॅमा नेमार रेप्रा
- 3. मुकार्नेनायमाराष्ट्राष्ट्रेन।
- 4· द्रमः वि'नेमाणु र रेप् उ सुवा
- 5. द्रोविस्मर्केमासिव।।

XLVIII. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

- 1. त्यम्बरायसित्।
- 2. 45.4.4.1
- 3. देशह्म्। श्चित्रशायमा छ।
- 4. ॲनारमुर।
- 6. मिरेमार्खमार्केर्समा
- 7· मिट्रे खर्डे मिंगि क्ये देखा
- ^৪০ ঘ্ৰাজীনিদ্দাট্যমাম নুধা
- ^{9.} ধন্দ্রধারমান্ট্রধ।।

- 2. Something kind, oh may it be granted!
- 3. Mayest thou show us mercy!
- 4. We shall give thee a great offering,
- 5. O exalted one!

XLVII. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

- 1. O God,
- 2. Do not let my life be endangered,
- 3. Until [I] arrive home again!
- 4. Something pure, oh may it be granted,
- 5. O God!

XLVIII. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

- 1. O exalted one!
- 2. Let no illness come!
- 3. Render us salvation!
- 4. Mayest thou think of it!
- 5. Morning and evening we trust in thee!
- 6. Later on in life,
- 7. Whatever [sort of] way I may find,
- 8. Oh, mayest thou grant [there] something good!
- 9. O exalted one!

I think, I shall not be blamed for having incorporated a few Bunan songs in my collection of Ladakhi songs. Several centuries ago, Lahoul was a province of the Ladakhi kingdom, and up to the present, the dialect of Eastern Ladakh has influenced the Bunan language. Many Tibetan words have entered the Bunan language at a time when their pronunciation was fuller than at the present day (compare Jäschke, JASB, Vol. XXXIV). Such a word we have in XLVII, 2; strog represents a very ancient type of pronunciation of the word srog. Compare Lad. Grammar, laws of sound, No. 2.

XLIX. The poor Girl and the rich Girl.

- R. 2. ॐ लिमाप्त्राच्येत्र म्यस्य छ ।

 ॐ से मिमार्थ की सम्बद्धीय स्ट्रिंग स

The Bunan pilgrim songs which constitute the bulk of Bunan native literature, are sung on pilgrimages of the Bunan people to Triloknath. Although all those songs which Rev. A. W. Heyde has collected (the above four were taken from his collection) are very short, they last the pilgrims a long way, on account of endless repetitions.

The second secon

XLIX. The poor Girl and the rich Girl.

P. 1. Oh, you rich child of a rich man,
You have milk [poured] in china.
I, the poor child of one who possesses nothing,
I have [only] buttermilk [poured] in a cup.
Oh, you rich child of a rich man,
Your silk dress touches the ground
I am the poor child of one who possesses nothing,
And my rags touch the ground.

R. 2. Thinking, I will drink some water,
I arrived at the bank of the river.
The water, however, was frozen,
And I did not get drinking water.
The fish was frozen in the ice,
And the hope of the duck was not fulfilled.

- P. 3. खाके सुनायंते अवतः अवः।

 याद्रायासुनायिते अवदः अवः।

 याद्रायासुनायिते अवदे अवः।
- .B. 4. क्षेत्राचेत्रक्षम् व्यवस्य है।
 स्वानामा श्वराय क्षेत्र वस्य है।
 श्वरामा क्षेत्र वस्य है।
 श्वरामा क्षेत्र वस्य है।
 श्वरामा क्षेत्र क्षेत्र वस्य है।

'rnyilces, when used of clothes, denotes 'touching the ground with the margin'; blothag, means 'hope'; byangpa, a man from Byang thang, North-East Ladakh.

L. The Tibetan Fiddle.

.1. न्यासक्ष्य के निया विश्व न्या सुत्रात्व। यन केय से त्र्यास्य P. 3. Oh, you daughter-in-law of a rich man,
You carried a child on your lap.
Oh, you daughter-in law of a rich Northerner,
You carried a child on your lap.
I, the poor child of one who possesses nothing,
I carried a young cat on my lap.
Oh, you daughter-in-law of a rich man,
You stirred tea in the churn.
I, the poor child of one who possesses nothing
Had to stir water in the churn.

R 4. Thinking, it will become happy and fat,
They sent the lamb to the meadow.
The thought, that the wolf would come,
That thought did not enter their minds.

Notes.

The general idea is, that apparent happiness is not always real happiness. The parents, seeking their daughter's happiness, had married her to a rich man, without ever thinking of the wolf (the mother-in-law?).

L. The Tibetan Fiddle.

 Do not think that my fiddle, called bkrashis dbang rgyal,
 Does not possess a great father!

- प्तर हे के स्थान के प्रमास है।
- 3. न्यसः इत्र के निया निया निया निया स्था निय
- 4. मुअक्ष्रवर्द्धयः मुश्वर्षाः मानेवर्दुदः स्वर्ष्यः मुश्वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वर्षः मानेवर्दुदः स्वर्षः स्वरं स्वर्षः स्वरं स्वरं स्वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वरं स्वर

Refrain: প্র-প্র-ম-জ্ন-প্র-প্র-মজ্ন। ই-মে-ম-জ্ন-প্র-ম্ন্ন।

Notes.

gram snyan, is probably the same as sgra snyan, guitar or violin; thso I cannot explain; bkrashis dbang rgyal means 'Happiness,... powerful king'; tse tse, a name of goats; la Ican not explain; ytsir skud, strings of a violin; pho no, = phubo nubo, elder and younger brothers; dranno, finger; la zhal, mouth.

If the divine wood of the pencil-cedar Is not its great father, what else?

- Do not think that my fiddle, called bkrashis dbang royal,
 Does not possess a little mother!
 If the strings from the goat
 Are not its little mother, what else?
- 3. Do not think that my fiddle, called bkrashis dbang rgyal,
 Does not possess any brothers!
 If the ten fingers of my hand
 Are not its brothers, what else?
- 4. Do not think that my fiddle called bkrashis dbang rgyal!
 Does not possess any friends!
 If the sweet sounds of its own mouth Are not its friends, what else?

rain: Shab sháb ma zhíg shab sháb ma zhíg The sáng ma zhíg sang mól.

Notes.

This song is one of the few Tibetan songs, the metre of which is composed of jambs.

In editing the fourth and fifth series of Ladakhi songs my edition of these songs comes to an end. I find it impossible to spend any more of my private means in an enterprise which does not pay in the least.

A. H. Francke, Khalatse, 2. IX. 03.

